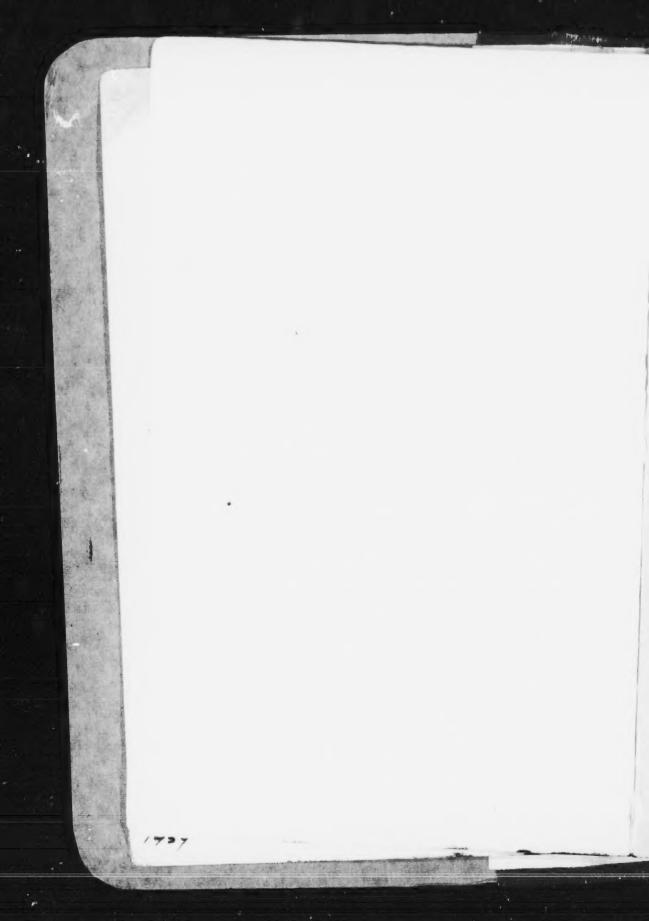
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## CAESAR

## FOR JUNIOR MATRICULATION

CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO, IV, 20-38; V, 1-23

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, EXERCISES AND VOCABULARIES

BY

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#### PREFACE

This text has been prepared especially for use by young students in the matriculation classes of high schools. Conciseness and point have been the aim of the compiler, only such information being given as the practical teacher would deem it wise to bring to the attention of his pupil. The book does not pretend at all to be exhaustive. The question has been, "What can the pupil learn?"

In the text of Caesar all long quantities have been marked in Book IV. This guidance, together with what the pupil ought to have learned from his Introductory Grammar, should be enough to enable him to "walk alone" fairly well during the rest of his studies. He should know that a vowel is short before final t, long (according to the precision of the Roman method) before nf and ns; that final o and i are nearly always He should know the ordinary long vowels of grammatical inflection, such as in vocābat, urbēs, etc. He should know the vowels of such words as amicus, lēgātus, dēspēro, rēx, rēgis, rego, regis, dux, ducis, dūco, The idea of marking all long quantities is a good one - for beginners, also for many teachers who have not in their youth made an accurate study of quantity. But surely the beginner should soon be allowed to feel that he has learned something and to experience the delicious sensation of knowing. Help he certainly should have, as he goes on, in things unknown. But let us give his memory a chance. In Caesar, Book V, therefore, quantities are marked only in special cases.

In editing the text, the aim has been to follow the commonly accepted version, with the tendency to yield to the authority of Meusel. Only important variations are given in footnotes.

In framing the exercises the objects kept in view have been simplicity and drill, the intention being to fix the facts of vocabulary and grammar in the mind of the reader. The notes have been planned to *help* in difficulties of translation and to cultivate the habit of studying syntax.

Every teacher and every school library should have good recent editions of Caesar complete. The following are recommended:—Caesar: Allen and Greenough, reedited by Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniel (Ginn & Co.); Harper and Tolman (American Book Co.); Kelsey and Harkness are valuable, but older editions. These books have been consulted in the preparation of the present text.

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## CAESAR

## INTRODUCTION

## CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

100 в.с. — 44 в.с.

1. Life of Caesar. — Caius Julius Caesar (Gaius Iulius Caesar) was born in 100 B.C., or according to some authorities two years earlier. His family was aristocratic and claimed descent from Iulus, son of Aeneas, the Trojan founder of the Roman nation. Caesar was well educated in childhood and by his mother carefully trained in the simple old Roman virtues.

#### A Democrat

From his earliest years he was identified with the democratic cause led by his uncle Marius. He defied the aristocratic leader, Sulla, by refusing to divorce Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, a follower of Marius. Sulla said he saw in him "many Mariuses."

#### A Soldier and Orator

After Sulla's triumph in 82 B.C., Caesar barely escaped with his life, and, finding military service in Asia, remained away from Rome. In 78 B.C., on Sulla's death, Caesar returned to Rome and prosecuted Dolabella, a corrupt governor of Macedonia. He won such fame for oratory in this case that he set out for Rhodes to perfect

himself in rhetoric. On his way thither he was captured by pirates. On paying his ransom of fifty talents (\$50,000), he laughingly promised to come back and crucify his captors, a promise which he soon fulfilled.

#### A Rising Politician

On returning to Rome he devoted himself to politics and secured promotion through the usual grades of office. He was Military Tribune in 78 B.C., Quaestor (paymaster of the forces) in Spain in 68 B.C., and Curule Aedile (commissioner of public buildings, police, and games) in 65 B.C. In the latter office he roused great enthusiasm among the people by his lavish expenditure of money upon games and buildings, but plunged himself into enormous debt.

He spared no pains to advance himself politically; was elected Pontifex Maximus (high priest) in 63 B.c., and became Praetor (presiding judge in the law courts and magistrate next in rank to the Consuls) in 63 B.c.

In 68 B.C. his wife Cornelia died, and the following year he married Pompeia, granddaughter of Sulla and cousin of Pompey, the Great. After serving as Praetor he went to Spain for a year as Propraetor and returned with enough money to pay his debts.

#### Triumvir

By a "political deal" he became Consul in 59 B.C. Caesar formed what has been called a Triumvirate (or coalition of three influential men) with Pompey, the military idol of Rome and leader of the Optimates or aristocratic faction, and Crassus, the wealthy representative of the commercial middle class. In virtue of the agreement thus

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entered into, Caesar, after holding the consulship, was to go to Gaul as proconsul or governor of the Roman province of Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum for five years. To cement the union, Pompey married Julia, Caesar's daughter. As consul, Caesar accomplished many reforms in the interest of the people. He then went to Gaul and soon afterwards his term of office was extended to ten years. As proconsul he held military command and acted as magistrate of the assizes.

#### Campaigns in Gaul

For eight or nine years (58 B.c. to 49 B.c.) he campaigned in Gaul. Legally he exercised authority over only the southeastern portion of Gaul, but he soon found pretexts for asserting his power as far as the Atlantic and the Rhine. He compelled the Helvetians (or Swiss) to return home when about to seize the lands of their neighbours; drove the German prince Ariovistus out of Gaul, thus gaining the friendship of the Aeduans (Bellum Gallieum, Book I); conquered the Belgae, the northwestern third of the Gallic nation (Book II); subdued the Veneti and thus brought the Atlantic coast under Roman sway (Book III); crossed to Britain twice and overawed its inhabitants; built a bridge across the Rhine and taught the Germans that they must stay at home (Books IV and V); quelled several revolts, and finally, after the desperate siege of Alesia, crushed a great insurrection under Vereingetorix (Books VI and VII).

During the winters between these campaigns it was his custom to return to Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum and hold the assizes. He was thus able to be near Rome and keep alive his political influence in the city.

### Quarrel with Pompey

In 54 B.C. Julia died, and in 53 B.C. Crassus was slain in battle in the East. Two links between Caesar and Pompey were thus broken. Pompey's friends of the Senate, moreover, were determined to crush Caesar and prevent him from securing the consulship again in 48 B.C., when he would be at liberty to return to Rome. He was ordered to disband his legions and return as a private citizen. He refused unless Pompey gave up his command. On Pompey's refusal, Caesar defied the Senate, crossed the river Rubicon, which separated his province from Italy proper, and at the head of his legions marched on Rome, receiving homage on every side. Pompey, his army, and the senators fled in dismay to Greece. Caesar seized the government and prepared to follow Pompey. After subduing Spain he crossed over to Greece in 48 B.C., and at Pharsalia defeated Pompey's splendid army of 50,000 men with his own ill-fed and badly equipped fcrce of 23,000.

#### Master of Rome

Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was murdered by the king, who thought to please Caesar. Caesar, however, showed a humane spirit towards his enemies. He wept over the loss of life on the battlefield and turned away in horror from the dead face of his fallen rival. Caesar followed up his victory, subduing Asia Minor in the short campaign about which he wrote the famous letter, "Veni, vidi, vici." By his victories at Thapsus in Africa (46 B.C.) and at Munda in Spain (45 B.C.) the Pompeian party was crushed. Returning to Rome, Caesar was

vested with supreme power, though all the forms of the republic were kept up.

#### His Death

Not long was he to enjoy the power ambition and military success had placed in his hands. He strove hard to reform the State and by the exercise of his arbitrary authority removed many evils. Among the more important of his reforms was the Julian Calendar. Enemies soon sprang up. Partly in jealousy and partly through mistaken zeal for republicanism when it was no longer possible, they accused him of aiming at kingly power. A band of conspirators, among whom was Brutus, his trusted friend, struck him down with daggers on the Ides (15th) of March, 44 B.C., as he sat hearing petitions in the Senate chamber at the foot of Pompey's statue.

2. Caesar's Character and Person. — Caesar was great as a politician and statesman, great as a soldier and general, great as an orator, great as a scholar and man of letters. Everything he attempted, he did thoroughly. He was shrewd, self-possessed, dignified yet charming in demeanour and of commanding presence. He was "ambitious, but nobly so." He coveted power, but aimed to use it for his country's good. In war he was merciless even to women and children where treachery had been shown himself; but in the hour of his triumph over political enemies he showed a most forgiving spirit. He was the idol of his soldiers. In private life his earlier career was marred by vices prevalent in his time.

In appearance, he is described as tall and slender, with sharp features, sinewy neck, large nose and lips, and keen

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dark eyes. Physically he was, as a result of athletic training, capable of enduring great hardship and fatigue.

3. Caesar's Literary Work. — His narrative of the Gallic wars was merely a collection of field notes, written hastily in his spare time as he conducted his campaigns. Yet they are regarded as a perfect model of the elegance, lucidity, and severe simplicity that characterized the best Latin prose. Not at all ornate and entirely unimpassioned, one would scarcely believe they were written by an orator as a record of events which he hoped would bring him to distinction and power.

He wrote seven books on the Gallic war (Commentarii de Bello Gallico); an eighth was added by Hirtius. Caesar also wrote three books on his Civil War with Pompey and is said to have written a treatise on grammar. Cicero praises the purity and simplicity of his style as a writer, and as an orator he places him first. Quintilian says that if Caesar had devoted himself to public speaking he would have rivalled Cicero.

- 4. Caesar's Military Achievements.—In his eight campaigns in Gaul Caesar "stormed more than 800 towns and subdued 300 tribes, engaged with more than 3,000,000 men, swept over a million human beings from the earth, and took a million more prisoners to be sold into slavery." As a consequence of the terror with which he inspired the Gauls, Britons, and Germans, the tide of barbarian invasion of Italy from the North was turned back for four centuries. Besides these conquests he asserted his personal authority over Spain, Africa, and Asia Minor.
- 5. Caesar's Army. Caesar had in Gaul at first five legions and later eight. The legionary soldiers were

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Romans or Italians. Besides these he employed a large number of native Gauls as cavalry, and some slingers and archers from Crete and other countries. The organization may be described as follows:—

The legion consisted of ten cohorts, each about 360 strong. The cohort was divided into three maniples, and each maniple into two centuries. Almough the century, as its name implies, originally consisted of 100 men, in Caesar's time it was but 60 strong. Of course the number varied through the vicissitudes of war. Losses were not made up in the legion. When new troops were required new legions were levied. To each legion was attached a body of about 300 native cavalry, bringing the total up to nearly 4000 men.

- 6. The Officers in Caesar's army were as follows: -
- 1. Imperator or Dux, Caesar himself, commander-inchief or general.
- 2. Legati, staff officers or lieutenants-general, men of senatorial rank appointed by the Senate. They were the commander's deputies, being placed at the head of detachments of one or more legions.
- 3. The Quaestor, or paymaster general. He was also Commissariat officer and quartermaster-general. It was his duty, besides administering the finances of the province, to provide the army with food, pay, clothing, arms, equipment, and shelter. He could also take command as a combatant officer.
- 4. Tribuni Militum, or military tribunes. There were six in each legion and they ranked somewhat the same as colonels with us. Each was on duty for two months. Under Caesar they were not intrusted with tactical com-

mand, but looked after routine and internal economy, such as enrolment, supplies, courts-martial, etc. They were young men selected for their social standing rather than their military knowledge.

- 5. Centuriones, or non-commissioned officers, about the same as sergeants, plebeians chosen from the ranks for merit. They commanded the centuries and were therefore 60 in number to each legion. They went through a regular gradation of promotion. The chief centurion of the legion was called *primipilus*, and held a position in the legion similar to that of the sergeant-major of a regiment.
- 7. Baggage.—(a) The heavy baggage of the legion was called *impedimenta* and was conveyed in carts (carri) or on beasts of burden (jumenta). A legion with its baggage collected at its own rear under a small guard was said to be *impedita* or encumbered. Where several legions were marching in the presence of the enemy the baggage of the whole body was collected at some distance in the rear, and the legions were then said to be expeditae, unencumbered.
- (b) The personal "kit" of each soldier, weighing about sixty pounds, was done up into a pack called sarcinae and carried by means of a pole over the shoulder. It contained, besides weapons and armour (tela, gladius, scutum, galea, lorica), food for two weeks (usually unground grain), cooking utensils, trenching tools, and two rampart stakes.
- 8. A Roman Camp. Caesar's battles were won as much by the spade and pick as by sword and lance. Before going into battle and always when halting for the

night, a carefully prepared fortification (castra) was made, this operation usually occupying three or four hours. A trench (fossa) was dug around the four sides of a square or oblong. The earth was thrown inside to form the rampart (vallum). There were four openings or gates (portae). The general's quarters, called the practorium, was near the front gate. The legions and cavalry were drawn up in regular lines, with "streets" (viae) between them. The following diagram illustrates the camp:—

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9. Method of Fighting. — Of course Caesar's tactics varied with circumstances, but the ordinary battle-line was the acies triplex, a threefold line with the four senior and best cohorts of each legion in front, and three in each of the rear lines. Each cohort to the rear covered a space equal to its own front between the cohorts in front.

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#### ACIES TRIPLEX

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Cohortes	Cohortes	Cohortes
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10 9 8	10 9 0	10 9 8

## EACH COHORT IN LINE OF BATTLE

#### COHORS PRIMA

Manipulus III	Manipulus II	Manipulus I

<sup>2</sup> Centurio prior cohortis primae, vel primipilus.

2 Centurio posterior.

The senior centurion of the legion was the primipilus. The junior centurion was the posterior of Maniple III of Cohort X.

Strength of the cohort: 36 front (12 files to each maniple), each file ten men deep = 366. The cohort was in size like a small battalion, the legion like a division or brigade. The legion, however, was the smallest unit of tactical command.

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#### BOOK IV

#### SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS NARRATIVE

Book I.—In 58 B.C. Caesar suppressed the Helvetii, who were seeking to leave home. He also drove the German prince Ariovistus out of Gaul.

Book II. — In 57 B.C. 'e overawed the Belgae, who had combined to resist his interference in Gaul. In this campaign he won the hardest battle of his life against the Nervii.

Book III. — In 56 B.C. he engaged in a naval war with the Veneti, a rugged tribe of the Atlantic coast, and one of his lieutenants received the submission of Aquitania, the only part of Gaul remaining to be conquered.

Book IV, 1-20.—In the early part of the summer of 55 B.C. Caesar defeated two German tribes who had, after being driven out of their own country by the Suevi, seized upon lands on the Gallic side of the Rhine and were making alliances with the neighbouring Gauls. He then built a bridge across the Rhine, and after crossing and making a demonstration of a few days against the Germans, returned and destroyed the bridge. His object was merely to hold Gaul in security from outside interference. For this reason he now decided to invade Britain and punish the inhabitants for giving aid to their kinsmen, the Gauls.

## CHAPTERS 20 AND 21, SIMPLIFIED

#### Chapter 20

1. Exigua pars aestātis reliqua erat. In hīs locīs (quod omnis Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit) mātūrae sunt hiemēs. Caesar tamen in Britanniam proficīscī contendit, quod, bellīs Gallicīs, hostibus inde auxilia subministrāta (esse) intellegēbat.

2. "Sī tempus annī," inquit, "ad bellum gerendum dēficiet, tamen māgnō mihi ūsu. ¹ erit, sī modo īnsulam adīverō, genus hominum perspexerō, loca, portūs, aditūs cognōverō." Haec ferē omnia Gallīs⁴ erant incognita. Neque enim temerē praeter mercātōrēs illō adit quisquam,⁵ neque eīs ipsīs quicquam⁵ praeter ōram maritimam atque eās regiōnēs quae sunt contrā Galliās nōtum est.

3. Itaque vocātīs ad sē undique mercātōribus, ita eōs interrogat: "Quanta est īnsulae māgnitūdō? Quae et quantae nātiōnēs eam incolunt? Quem ūsum bellī habent et quibus īnstitūtīs tūtuntur? Quī sunt ad māiōrem nāvium multitūdinem idōneī portūs?" Nihil hārum rērum ex eīs reperīre poterat.

<sup>1</sup> Abl. of time when. <sup>2</sup> Dat. <sup>8</sup> Double dat.; see Grammar. <sup>4</sup> Dat. <sup>5</sup> When is quisquam used? See Grammar. <sup>6</sup> What case does ūtor govern? <sup>7</sup> Are these questions direct or indirect? What difference in mood between the two kinds? Compare with Caesar's text of chap. 20.

#### Chapter 21

1. Ad haec cognoscenda priusquam perīculum faceret, Volusēnum praemittit. Idoneum enim eum arbitrātus est. Huīc mandat ut omnia exploret et ad sē revertātur.¹ Ipse cum omnibus cōpiīs in Morinōs proficīscitur. Hūc nāvēs ex fīnitibus regionibus et classem, quam superiore aestāte fēcerat, convenīre jubet.

2. Interim consilium ējus cognitum est et per mercātorēs ad Britannos perlātum. Ā complūribus igitur Insulae cīvitātibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt. Hī pollicentur sē obsidēs datūros (esse) atque imperio populī Romānī obtemperātūros. Hīs audītīs, līberāliter pollicitus est hortātusque ut in eā sententiā permanērent. Deinde eos domum remittit.

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3. Cum eīs ūnā Commium mittit, quem ipse rēgem apud Atrebātēs constituerat. Virtūtem ējus et consilium probābat et sibi fidēlem esse eum arbitrābātur. Auctoritās autem ējus in hīs regionibus māgnī habēbātur. Huīc imperat ut quās possit adeat cīvitātēs. "Hortāre eās," inquit, "ut populī Romānī fidem sequantur. Mē celeriter eo ventūrum (esse) eīs nūntiā." Volusēno haud multum facultātis fuit hās regionēs perspiciendī. Nāvī enim ēgredī ac sē barbarīs committere non audēbat. Regionibus igitur perspectīs quantum eī facultātis darī potuit, quīnto diē ad Caesarem revertitur. Omnia quae ibi perspexerat renūntiat.

1 What mood? <sup>2</sup> Compare this with qui polliceantur of the text. Note the difference in mood and consider how to translate the relative with the subjunctive (see Grammar, Relative of Purpose). <sup>3</sup> Compare with dare of the text. The fut. inf. is the common construction. <sup>4</sup> Gen. of value (see Grammar). <sup>5</sup> Subjunctive conveys the idea of uncertainty or supposed possibility looked at from the view point of a person quoted. <sup>6</sup> What mood? <sup>7</sup> Adv. = thither. <sup>8</sup> Dat. of possession. <sup>9</sup> Partitive gen. <sup>10</sup> Obj. of gerund. <sup>11</sup> Here the indic. of a plain relative clause is given. Observe that in the text the clause is treated as an indirect question with the subjunctive mood.

## C. JULII CAESARIS

COMMENTARII

## DE BELLO GALLICO

#### LIBER QUARTUS

August, 55 B.C. — Caesar had spent the earlier part of the summer subduing the Germans north of the Rhine. He now prepares to invade Britain.

(In Book IV all long voicels are marked.)

20. Exiguă parte aestâtis reliquă Caesar, etsī in hīs locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, măturae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficīscī contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrāta auxilia intellegēbat et, sī tempus annī ad, bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi ūsuī fore arbitrābātur, sī modo īnsulam adīsset et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognovisset; quae omnia ferē Gallīs erant incognita. Neque enim temerē praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, neque is ipsis quicquam 10 praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quae sunt contră Gallias, notum est. Itaque vocătis ad se undique mercătoribus neque quanta esset însulae măgnitudo, neque quae aut quantae nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis üterentur, neque qui 15 essent ad mājorem 1 nāvium multitūdinem idoneī portūs, reperire poterat.

<sup>1</sup> The common reading is majorum.

21. Ad haec cognoscenda, priusquam perīculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitrātus C. Volusēnum cum nāvī longā praemittit. Huīc mandat, ut explorātīs omnibus rēbus ad sē quam prīmum revertātur. Ipse cum omnibus copiīs in 5 Morir os proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trājectus. Hūc nāvēs undique ex fīnitimīs regiōnibus et quam superiore aestate ad Veneticum bellum effecerat classem jubet convenire. Interim consilio ejus cognitó et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos a com-10 plūribus īnsulae cīvitātibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt, quī polliceantr: obsides dare atque imperio populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus audītīs līberāliter pollicitus hortātusque, ut in eā sententiā permanērent, eös domum remittit et cum iss ūnā Commium, quem ipse Atrebāti-15 bus superātīs rēgem ibi constituerat, cūjus et virtūtem et consilium probabat et quem sibi fidelem esse arbitrabatur, cūjusque auctoritās in hīs regionibus māgnī habēbātur, mittit. Huïc imperat, quas possit, adeat civitates horteturque, ut populī Romānī fidem sequantur, sēque celeriter 20 eō ventūrum nūntiet. Volusēnus perspectīs regionibus omnibus, quantum eī facultātis darī potuit, quī nāvī ēgredī ac sē barbarīs committere non audēret, quīnto die ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

22. Dum in hīs locīs Caesar nāvium parandārum causā morātur, ex māgnā parte Morinorum ad eum lēgātī vēnērunt, quī sē dē superioris temporis consilio excūsārent, quod hominēs barbarī et nostrae consuētūdinis imperītī bellum populo Romāno fēcissent, sēque ea, quae imperāsset, factūros pollicērentur. Hōc sibi Caesar satis opportūnē accidisse arbitrātus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volēbat neque bellī gerendī propter annī tempus facultātem habēbat neque hās tentulārum rērum

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occupātionēs Britanniae anteponendās jūdicābat, māgnum 10 iīs numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus a ductis eos in fidem recēpit. Nāvibus circiter octogintā onerārīīs coāctis contrāctīsque, quot satis esse ad duās trānsportandās legionēs exīstimābat, quod praetereā nāvium longārum habēbat, quaestorī lēgātīs praefectīsque distribuit. Hūc 15 accēdēbant decem et octo onerāriae nāvēs, quae ex eo loco ab mīllibus passuum octo vento tenēbantur, quo minus in eundem portum venīre possent: hās equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titūrio Sabīno et L. Aurunculēio Cottae lēgātīs in Menapios atque in eos pāgos Morinorum, 20 ab quibus ad eum lēgātī non vēnerant, dūcendum dedit; la Sulpicium Rūfum lēgātum cum eo praesidio, quod satis esse arbitrābātur, portum tenēre jussit.

#### The fleet sails

23. Hīs constitūtīs rēbus nactus idoneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem tertiā ferē vigiliā solvit equitēsque in ūlteriorem portum progredī et nāvēs conscendere et sē sequī jussit. Ā quibus cum paulo tardius esset administrātum, ipse hōrā diēī circiter quārtā cum prīmīs nāvibus 5 Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositās hostium copiās armātās conspexit. Cūjus locī haec erat nātūra, atque ita montibus angustē mare continēbātur, uti ex locīs superioribus in lītus tēlum adigī posset. Hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idoneum locum arbitrātus, dum 10 reliquae nāvēs eo convenīrent, ad horam nonam in ancorīs exspectāvit. Interim lēgātīs tribūnīsque mīlitum convocātīs et quae ex Volusēno cognovisset, et quae fierī vellet, ostendit monuitque, ut reī mīlitāris ratio, māximē ut maritimae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque īnstābilem 15

<sup>1</sup> A very common reading is angustis.

mõtum habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iīs administrārentur. Hīs dīmissīs, et ventum et aestum ūnō tempore nactus secundum, datō sīgnō et sublātīs ancorīs, circiter mīllia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus, 20 apertō ac plānō lītore nāvēs constituit.

#### Caesar's landing

24. At barbarī, consilio Romānorum cognito, praemisso equitātū et essedāriīs, quo plērumque genere in proeliīs ūtī consuērunt, reliquīs copiīs subsecutī, nostros nāvibus ēgredī prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter māgnitūdinem nisi in alto constituī non poterant; mīlitibus autem ignotīs locīs, in dītīs manibus, māgno et gravī onere armorum oppressi simi let dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, cum illī aut ex ārido aut paulum in aquam progressī omnibus membrīs expedītīs, notissimīs locīs, audācter tēla conicerent et equos īnsuēfactos incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostrī perterritī atque hūjus omnīno generis pugnae imperītī non eādem alacritāte ac studio, quo in pedestribus ūtī proeliīs consuērant, ūtēbantur.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbarīs inūsitātion et motus ad ūsum
expedītior, paulum removērī ab onerāriīs nāvibus et rēmīs
incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium constituī atque inde
5 fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs propellī ac submovērī
jussit; quae rēs māgno ūsuī nostrīs fuit. Nam, et nāvium
figūrā et rēmorum motū et inūsitāto genere tormentorum
permotī, barbarī constitērunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulērunt. Atque nostrīs mīlitibus cunctantibus, māximē
10 propter altitūdinem maris, quī decimae legionis aquilam
ferēbat, contestātus deos, ut ea rēs legionī fēlīciter ēvenī-

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ret: 'Dēsilīte,' inquit, 'commīlitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certē meum reï pūblicae atque imperātorī officium praestitero.' Hoc cum voce māgnā dīxisset, sē ex nāvī projēcit atque in hostēs aquilam ferre 15 coepit. Tum nostrī cohortātī inter sē, nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt. Hos item ex proximīs nāvibus cum conspexissent, subsecūtī hostibus adpropinguāvērunt.

26. Pugnātum est ab utrīsque ācriter. Nostrī tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere neque sīgna subsequī poterant, atque alius aliā ex nāvī, quibuscumque sīgnīs occurrerat, sē adgregābat, mágnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērē, notīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex 5 lītore aliquos singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs conspexerant, incitătīs equīs impedītos adoriebantur, plūrēs paucos circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla coniciebant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longārum nāvium, item speculātoria nāvigia mīlitibus com- 10 plērī jussit et, quos laborantes conspexerat, hīs subsidia submittēbat. Nostrī, simul in āridō constitērunt, suīs omnibus consecutis in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non 15 potuerant. Hōc ūnum ad prīstinam fortūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

## Britons sue for peace

27. Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce mīsērunt; obsidēs datūrōs quaeque imperāsset factūrōs pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprā dēmonstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. 5 Hunc illī ē nāvī ēgressum, cum ad eōs ōrātōris modō

Caesaris mandāta dēferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conjēcerant, tum proeliō factō remīsērunt. In petendā pāce ējus reī culpam in multitūdinem contulērunt, et propter imprūdentiam ut ignōscerētur petīvērunt. Caesar questus, quod, cum ultrō in continentem lēgātīs missīs pācem ab sē petīssent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignōscere imprūdentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvit; quōrum illī partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locīs arcessītam paucīs diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs jussērunt, prīncipēsque undique convenīre et sē cīvitātēsque suās Caesarī commendāre coepērunt.

## Cavalry fails to arrive. Storm damages ships on shore

28. Hīs rēbus pāce confirmātā, post diem quārtum quam est in Britanniam ventum, nāvēs decem et orto, dē quibus suprā dēmonstrātum est, quae equitēs sustulerant, ex superiore pertū lēnī vento solvērunt. Quae cum adpropinquārent Britanniae et ex castrīs vidērentur, tanta tempestās subito coorta est, ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, aliae ad înferiorem partem însulae, quae est propius solis occāsum, māgno suī¹ cum perīculo dēicerentur; quae to tamen ancorīs jactīs cum fluctibus complērentur, necessārio adversā nocte in altum provectae² continentem petiērunt.

29. Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimos aestūs māximos in Ōceano efficere consuēvit, nostrīsque id erat incognitum. Ita ūno tempore et longās nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum trānsportandum cūrāverat

<sup>1</sup> Meusel reads suo.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Some read profectae.

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quāsque in āridum subdūxerat, aestus complēbat, et oner-5 āriās, quae ad ancorās erant dēligātae, tempestās adflīctābat neque ūlla nostrīs facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctis reliquae cum essent — fūnibus, ancorīs reliquīsque armāmentīs āmissīs — ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, māgna, id quod necesse 10 erat accidere, tōtīus exercitūs perturbātio facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant aliae, quibus reportārī possent, et omnia dēerant, quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī, et, quod omnibus constābat hiemārī in Galliā oportēre, frūmentum hīs in locīs in hiemem provīsum non erat.

#### Britons renew hostilities

30. Quibus rēbus cognitīs prīncipēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē collocutī cum equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs dēesse intellegerent et paucitātem mīlitum ex castrorum exiguitāte cognōscerent (quae hōc erant etiam angustiōra, quod sine 5 impedīmentīs Caesar legionēs trānsportāverat) optimum factū esse dūxērunt, rebelliōne factā, frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōdūcere, quod, hīs superātīs aut reditū interclūsīs, nēminem posteā bellī īnferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōnfīdēbant. 10 Itaque rūrsus, conjūrātiōne factā, paulātim ex castrīs discēdere et suōs clam ex agrīs dēdūcere coepērunt.

31. At Caesar, etsī nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eo, quod obsidēs dare intermīserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicābātur. Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et frūmentum ex agrīs cotīdiē in castra conferēbat et quae 5 gravissimē adflictae erant nāvēs, eārum māteriā atque aere ad reliquās reficiendās ūtēbātur et quae ad eās rēs erant

ūsuī ex continentī comportārī jubēbat. Itaque, cum summo studio ā mīlitibus administrārētur, duodecim navibus āmissīs, reliquīs ut navigārī commodē posset effēcit.

#### The Roman foraging party attacked

32. Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frümentātum missā, quae appellābātur septima, neque ūlla ad id tempus bellī suspicione interpositā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ventitāret, i... s qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caesari nuntiavērunt pulverem mājörem, quam consuetūdo ferret, in eā parte vidērī, quam in partem legio iter fēcisset. Caesar id, quod erat, suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbarīs initum consilii, cohortes, quae in stationibus erant, secum in eam 10 partem proficisei, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succēdere, reliquās armārī et confestim sēsē subsequī jussit. Cum paulo longius a castrīs processisset, suos ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et, confertā legione, ex omnibus partibus tēla conieī animadvertit. Nam quod, omnī ex 15 reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicātī hostēs hūc nostros esse ventūros noctū in silvīs delituerant; tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupātos subito adortī, paucīs interfectīs, reliquos incertīs ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedīs 20 circumdederant.

33. Genus hōc est ex essedīs pugnae. Prīmō per omnēs partēs perequitant et tēla coniciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ōrdinēs plēt umque perturbant, et cum sē inter equitum turmās īnsinuāvērunt, ex essedīs 5 dēsiliunt et pedībus proeliantur. Aurīgae interim paulātim ex proeliō excēdunt atque ita currūs conlocant, ut, sī illī a multitūdine hostium premantur, expedītum ad suōs recep-

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tum habeant. Ita möbilitätem equitum, stabilitätem peditum in proeliïs praestant, ac tantum üsü cotīdiānō et exercitātiōne efficiunt, utī in dēclīvī ac praecipitī locō ro incitātōs equōs sustinēre et brevī moderārī ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in jugō īnsistere et sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōnsuērint.

34. Quibus rebus perturbātīs nostrīs novitāte pugnae tempore opportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit: namque ējus adventū hostēs constitērunt, nostrī sē ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad lacessendum hostem et ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitrātus, suo 5. se loco continuit et, brevi tempore intermisso, in castra legionės reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrīs omnibus occupătis, qui erant in agris reliqui discesserunt. Secutae sunt continuos complūres dies tempestates, quae et nostros in castrīs continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent. 10 Interim barbarī nūntios in omnēs partēs dīmīsērunt paucitatemque nostrorum mīlitum suīs praedicavērunt, et, quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultās darētur, sī Romānos castrīs expulissent, dēmon strāvērunt. Hīs rēbus celeriter māgnā multitūdine 15 peditātūs equitātūsque coāctā, ad castra vēnērunt.

## Britons defeated in pitched battle. Caesar returns to Gaul

35. Caesar etsī idem, quod superioribus diebus acciderat, fore videbat, ut, sī essent h stēs pulsī, celeritāte perīculum effugerent, tamen nactus equites circiter trīgintā quos Commius Atrebās, de puo ante dictum est, sēcum trānsportāverat, legionēs in acie pro castrīs constituit. 5 Commisso proelio, diūtius nostrorum mīlitum impetum hostēs ferre non potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quos tanto spatio secūtī, quantum cursū et vīribus efficere potuē-

runt, complüres ex is occiderunt, deinde omnibus longe io lateque aedificis incensis se in castra receperunt.

36. Eödem die legăti ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de păce venerunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum, quem ante imperaverat, duplicăvit eosque in continentem adduci jussit, quod, propinquă die aequinoctii, înfirmis năvibus, hiemi năvigătionem subiciendam non existimăbat. Ipse idoneam tempestătem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem năves solvit; quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex iis onerăriae duae eosdem quos reliqui portus capere non potuerunt et paulo înfră delătae sunt.

#### Treacherous attack by the Morini

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositī mīlitēs circiter trecentī atque in castra contenderent, Morinī (quōs Caesar in Britanniam proficīscēns pācātōs relīquerat), spē praedae adduetī, prīmō nōn ita māgnō suōrum numerō circumstetērunt ac, sī sēsē interficī nōllent, arma pōnere jussērunt. Cum illī, orbe factō, sēsē dēfenderent, celeriter ad clāmōrem hominum circiter mīllia sex convēnērunt. Quā rē nūntiātā, Caesar omnem ex castrīs equitātum suīs auxiliō mīsit. Interim nostrī mīlitēs impetum hostium sustinuērunt atque amplius hōrīs quattuor fortissimē pugnāvērunt et, paucīs vulneribus acceptīs, complūrēs ex hīs occīdērunt. Posteā vērō quam equitātus nester in cōnspectum vēnit, hostēs, abjectīs armīs, terga .tērunt māgnusque eōrum numerus est occīsus.

38. Caesar posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum iīs legiōnibus, quās ex Britanniā reduxerat, in Morinōs, quī rebelliōnem fēcerant, mīsit. Quī cum propter siccitātēs palūdum quō sē reciperent, nōn habērent, quō superiōre

anno perfugio fuerant usi, omnes fere in potestatem La-5 bieni pervenerunt. At Q. Titurius et L. Cotta legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, aedificiis incensis, quod Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Caesarem receperunt. Caesar in Belgis omnium legionum io hiberna constituit. Eo duae omnino civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt, reliquae neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est.

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## C. JULII CAESARIS

COMMENTARII

## DE BELLO GALLICO

#### LIBER QUINTUS

54 B.C. - Fieet built for second invasion of Britain.

(N.B. - Hereafter quantities are murked only in special cases.)

1. L. Domitio, Ap. Claudio consulibus discedens ab hibernis Caesar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuerat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus praefecerat, uti quam plūrimas possint¹ hieme nāves aedificandas veteresque reficiendas curent.1 Earum modum formamque demon-5 strat. Ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque<sup>2</sup> paulo facit humiliores, quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, atque id eo magis, quod propter crebras commutationes aestuum minus mägnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat; ad onera ac multitudinem jumentorum transportandam ic paulo latiores, quam quibus in reliquis ūtimur maribus. Has omnes āctuārias imperat fieri, quam ad rem hūmilitas multum adjūvat. Ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispania adportari jubet. Ipse, conventibus Galliae citerioris peraetis, in Illyricum proficiscitur, quod a 15 Pirustis finitimam partem provinciae incursionibus vāstari audiebat. Eo cum vēnisset, cīvitatibus mīlites imperat

<sup>1</sup> Ms., possent, curarent.

certumque in locum convenire jubet. Qua re nuntiata, Pirustae legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant nihil earum 20 rerum publico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demonstrant omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere. Percepta oratione eorum, Caesar obsides imperat eosque ad certam diem adduci jubet; nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem persecuturum demonstrat. Iis ad diem adducti, ut imperaverat, arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment poenamque constituant.

2. His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis in citeriorem Galliam revertitur atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eo cum vēnisset, circumitis omnibus hibernis. singulari militum studio in summā omnium rerum inopiā 5 circiter sēscentas ejus generis, cūjus suprā demonstravimus, naves et longas viginti octo invenit instructas neque multum abesse ab eo. quin paucis diebus deduci possint. Conlaudatis militibus atque iis, qui negôtio praefuerant, quid fieri velit ostendit atque omnes ad portum Itium to convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam trājectum esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum trīgintā a continenti; huīc rei quod satis esse visum est militum reliquit. Ipse cum legionibus expedītis quattuor et equitibus octingentis in fines Treverorum proficis-15 citur, quod hi neque ad concilia voniebant neque imperio pārebant Germānosque Transrhēnānos sollicitare dīcebantur.

#### Trouble with the Treveri

3. Haec cīvitas longē plurimum totīus Galliae equitatu valet māgnasque habet cōpias peditum, Rhēnumque, ut suprā demonstravimus, tangit. In ea civitate duŏ de prīncipatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomārus et Cinge-

1 Meusel, demonstrent.

torix: è quibus alter, simul atque de Caesaris legionum-5 que adventu cognitum est, ad eum vēnit, se suosque omnes in officio futuros neque ab amfeitia populi Rômani defecturos confirmavit quaeque in Treveris gererentur ostendit. At Indutiomarus equitatum peditatumque cogere iisque, qui per actatem in armis esse non poterant, to in silvam Arduennam abditis — quae ingenti māgnitudine per mědios fines Treverorum a flůmine Rhēno ad initium Rēmorum pertinet - bellum parare instituit; sed posteäquam non nulli principes ex ea civitate, et familiaritate Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostri exercitūs perter-15 riti, ad Caesarem vēnērunt et de suis prīvātim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, veritus, ne ab omnibus desereretur, legatos ad Caesarem mittit: Sese idcirco ab suis discedere atque ad eum venire noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio con-20 tinēret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plēbs propter imprūdentiam laberetur: itaque esse civitatem in sua potestate, seseque, sī Caesar permitteret, ad eum in castra venturum, suas civitatisque fortūnas ejus fidei permissurum.

4. Caesar, etsī intellegebat, quā de causā ea dicerentur, quaeque eum res ab instituto consilio deterrēret, tamen, nē aestatem in Trēveris consūmere cogeretur ounibus ad Britannicum bellum rebus comparatis, Indutiomarum ad te cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. His adductis, 5 in iis filio propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus Indutiomarum hortatusque est, uti in officio manēret; nihilo tamen sēcius principious Treverorum ad se convocatis, hos singillatim Cingetorigi conciliavit, quod cum merito ejus a se fieri intellegebat, 10 tum māgni interesse arbitrabatur ejus auctoritatem inter

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quitatu que, ut duŏ de Cingesuos quam plurimum valēre, cujus tam ēgregiam in se voluntatem perspexisset. Id tūlit factum graviter Indutiomarus [suam grātiam inter suos minui] et, qui jam 15 ante inimīco in nos animo frisset, multo gravius hōc dolōre exarsit.

## Caesar ready to sail

5. His rebus constitutis Caesar ad portum Itium cum legionibus pervěnit. Ibi cognôscit sexāgintā nāves, quae in Meldis factae erant, tempestate rējectas cursum tenēre non potuisse atque eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse; reliquas paratas ad nāvigandum atque omnibus rebus-instructas invēnit. Eodem equitatus totīus Galliae convēnit numero mīllium quattuor prīncipesque ex omnibus cīvitatibus; ex quibus perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia, reliquos obsidum loco secum ducere decreverat, quod, cum ipse abesset, motum Galliae verebatur.

## Dumnorix the Aeduan gives trouble

6. Erat unā cum cēteris Dumnorix Aeduus, de quo ante ab nobis dictum est. Hunc secum habēre in primis constituerat, quod eum cŭpidum rerum novarum, cŭpidum imperii, māgni animi, māgnae inter Gallos auctoritatis cognoverat. Accēdebat hūc, quod in concilio Aeduorum Dumnorix dixerat sibi a Caesare rēgnum civitatis deferri; quod dictum Aedui graviter ferebant, neque recūsandi aut deprecandi causā legatos ad Caesarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat. Ille omnibus primo precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur, partim quod insuētus navigandi mare timēret, partim quod religionibus impediri sese diceret.

Posteāquam id obstinate sibi negari vīdit, omai spe impetrandi ademptā, prīncipes Galliae sollicitare, sēvocare singulos hortarique coepit, ŭti in continenti remanē-15 rent: metu territare: non sine causā fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate spŏliaretur; id esse consilium Caesaris, ut, quos in cŏnspectu Galliae interficere verēretur, hos omnes in Britanniam trāductos necaret; fidem reliquis interponere, jūsjūrandum poscere, ut, quod esse ex usu Galliae intel-20 lexissent, communi consilio administrarent. Haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferebantar.

7. Qua re cognita Caesar, quod tantum civitati Aeduae dignitatis tribuebat, coërcendum atque deterrendum, quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem statuebat; quod longius ejus amentiam progredi videbat, prospiciendum, ne quid sibi ac reipūblicae nocēre posset. Itaque dies 5 circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, quod Corus ventus navigationem impediebat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit, dăbat operam, ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret, nihilo tamen secius omnia ejus consilia cognosceret; tandem idoneam nactus io tempestatem, milites equitesque conscendere in naves jubet. At, omnium impedītis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Aeduorum a castris insciente Caesare domum discedere coepit. Qua re nuntiata, Caesar, intermissa profectione atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam 15 partem equitatūs ad eum insequendum mittit retrahique imperat; si vim faciat neque păreat, interfici jubet, nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui praesentis imperium neglexisset. Ille enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere suorumque fidem implorare coepit 20 saepe clāmitans līberum se līberaeque esse civitatis. Illi, ut erat imperatum, circumsistunt hominem atque inter-

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#### Caesar sails the second time

8. His rebus gestis, Labieno in continente cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portūs tueretur et rem frumentariam provideret, quaeque in Gallia gererentur cognosceret, consiliumque pro tempore et pre re caperet, ipse cum quinque legionibus et pări numero equitam, quem in continenti relinguebat, ad solis occasum naves solvit et leni Africo provectus, media circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit et. longius delatus aestu, orta lūce sub sinistra Britanniam 10 relictam conspexit. Tum rūrsus, aestūs commutationem secutus, rēmis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, qua optimum esse egressum superiore aestate cognoverat. Qua in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis, non intermisso remigandi re labore, longarum nāvium cursum adaequārunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano ferē tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est visus; sed, ut postea Caesar ex captīvis cognovit, cum magnae manūs eo converissent, multitudine navium per erritae (quae cum 20 annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, amplius octingentae uno erant visae tempore) a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdiderant.

## Caesar lands quietly and pursues the enemy inland

9. Caesar, exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copiae consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus

<sup>1</sup> Another reading, reliquerat.

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trecentis, qui praesidio navibus essent, de tertia vigilia ad hostes contendit eo minus veritus navibus, quod in lītore, molli atque aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, et praesidio navibusque Quintum Atrium praefecit. Ipse noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duŏdecim hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibēre et 10 proelium committere coepārunt. Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdidērunt, locum nacti ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere munītum, quem domestici belli, ut videbantur,¹ causā jam ante praeparaverant; nam crēbris arboribus succisis omnes introltūs erant praeclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rāri propugnabant 16 nostrosque intra munītiones ingredi prohibebant. milites legionis septimae, testudine facta et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi vetuit, et quod loci naturam 20 ignorabat, et quod, magna parte diei consumpta, munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

# Caesar hears his ships are wrecked

10. Postrīdie ejus diei māne trīpertīto milites equitesque in expedītionem misit, ut eos, qui fūgerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, cum jam extremi essent in prōspectu, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nūntiarent superiore nocte, 5 māxima coorta tempestate, prope omnes naves adflīctas atque in litore ējectas esse, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque nautae gūbernatoresque vim tempestatis pati possent; itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

<sup>1</sup> Meusel, videbatur.

## Britons gather under Cassivellaunus

11. His rebus cognitis, Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque in itinere resistere jubet, ipse ad naves revertitur : eadem fere, quae ex núntiis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sie ut, ami sis circiter quadraginta 5 navibus, reliquae tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit et ex continenti alios arcessi jubet; Labieno scribit, ut, quam plurimas pessit,1 iis legionibus, quae sint2 apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac 10 laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subduci et cum castris una munitione conjungi. In his rebus circiter dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque egregie mūnītis, easdem copias, quas 15 ante, praesidio navibus reliquit; iose eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiae Britannorum convenerant, summâ imperii bellique administrandi communi consilio permissă Cassivellauno: cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen 20 dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter milia passuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant; sed nostro adventu permoti, Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant.

# Description of Britain and its people

12. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insula ipsi<sup>3</sup> memoriā proditum dicunt, maritima pars

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Common reading posset. <sup>2</sup> Common reading sunt. <sup>8</sup> Meusel, ipsa.

ab iis, qui praedae ac belli inferendi causă ex Belgis transierunt (qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt) et bello 5 illato ibi permanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt. Hominum est infīnīta multitudo creberrimaque aedificia fere Gallieis consimilia, pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur [aut aere] aut nummo aureo aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nāscitur ibi 10 plumbum album in mediterrāneis regionibus, in maritīmis ferrum, sed ejus exigua est copia; aere utuntur importato. Materia cujusque generis ut in Gallia est praeter fāgum atque abietem. Leporem et gallīnam et ānserem gustare fās non pūtant; haec tamen alunt animi voluptatisque 15 causā. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Gallia, remissioribus frigoribus.

13. Insula naturā triquetra, cujus unum lātus est cortrā Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, quo ferē omnes ex Gallia naves adpelluntur, ad orientem solem, inférior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc pertinet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit 5 ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem; qua ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut aestimatur, quam Britannia, sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cura est insula, quae appellatur Mona: complutes praeterea minores subjectae insulae 10 exīstimantur; de quibus insulis non nulli scrīpserunt dies continuos trīgintā sub brūmā 2 esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aqua mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum 15 opīnio, septingentorum millium. Tertium est contrā

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Meusel, pecoria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Meusel, brumam.

septentriones; cui parti nulla est objecta terra, sed ejus angulus lateris māximē ad Germaniam spectat. Hoc millia passuum oetingenta in longitudinem esse exīsti-20 matur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vieies centum

millium passuum.

14. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui ('antium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica different consuctudine. plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt 5 pellibusque sunt vestīti. Omnes vēro se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore 1 sunt in pugna aspectu; capilloque sunt promisso. atque omni parte corporis rasa praeter caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent dēni duodēnique inter se com-10 munes et maxime fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum līberis; sed si qui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est.

## Britons harass Caesar

15. Equites hostium essedariique acriter proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint; sed, compluribus interfectis, cupi-5 dius insecuti, non nullos ex suis amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt, duabusque missis subsidio 10 cohortibus a Caesare atque his primis legionum duarum, cum hae perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se constitissent, novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per

1 Meusel, herribiliores; see Notes.

medios audacissime perruperunt seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die Q. Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus submissis cohortibus, repel-15 luntur.

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16. Toto hoc in genere pugnae cum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, inteilectum est nostros propter gravitatem armorum, quod neque insequi cedentes possent neque ab signis discedere audērent, mīnus aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem; equites autem magno cum periculo 5 proelio dīmicare, proptereā quod illi, etiam consulto plerumque cederent et, cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent et pedibus dispari proelio contenderent. Equestris autem proelii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat. 10 Accedebat huc, ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur stationesque dispositas habērent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent.

# Caesar wins a victory. Britons disperse

17. Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus con titérunt rărique se ostendere et lénius quam pridié nostros equites proelio lacessere coeperunt. Sed meridié cum Caesar pabulandi causă tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex 5 omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sīc uti ab sīgnis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, reppulerunt neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, cum post se legiones vidêrent, praecipites hostes ēgērunt, magnoque eorum 10 numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac

fŭgā protinus, quae undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt, neque post id tempus umquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt.

## Caesar attacks Cassivellaunus

18. Caesar, cognito consilio corum, ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnīno loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eo cum venisset, animum advertit ad alteram fluminis rīpam magnas esse copias hostium instructas. Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus praetixis munita, ejusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captīvis perrūgisque, Caesar, praemisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed ea celeritate atque eo impetu milites iērunt, cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinēre non possent ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae mandarent.

19. Cassivellaunus ut sŭprā demonstravimus, omni deposita spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quattuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat paulumque ex via excedebat locisque impedītis ac silvestribus sese occultabat atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pe ora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat et, cum equitatus noster liberius praedandi vāstandique causā se in agros ejecerat, omnibus viis sēmitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis confligebat atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, et tantum in agris vāstandis incen-

<sup>1</sup> Meusel, effunderet.

diisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

20. Interim Trinobantes, prope fīrmissima earum regionum civitas (ex qua Mandubracius adulēscēns, Caesaris fidem secutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat, — cujus pater in ea civitate rēgnum obtinuerat interfectusque erat a Cassivellaune, ipse fūgā mortem vītaverat) le-5 gatos ad Caesarem mittuut pollicenturque sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos; petunt, ut Mandubracium ab injuria Cassivellauni defendat atque in civitatem mittat, qui praesit imperiumque obtineat. His Caesar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui 10 Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentumque miserunt.

### A British "town" stormed

21. Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuria prohibitis Cenimagni, Segontiăci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis, sese Caesari dedunt. cognoscit non longe ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse silvis paludibusque mūnītum, quo satis māgnus; hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impedītas vāllo atque fossa munierunt, quo incursionis hostium vitandae causa convenire consuerunt. Eo proficiscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregie nătură atque opere munitum: ta-10 men hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes paulisper morati militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt seseque aliā ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus multique in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti. 15

# British attack on naval camp fails. Cassivellaunus aubmits

22. Dum haec in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare supra demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quattuor reges praeerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nuntios mittit atque 5 his imperat, uti, coâctis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso adoriantur atque oppugnent. Li cum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione facta, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt. Cassivellaunus hoc proelio nuntiato, tot detri-10 mentis acceptis, vāstatis finibus, maxime etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar cum constituisset hiemare in continenti propter repentinos Galliae motās, neque multum aestatis superesset, atque id facile 15 extrahi posse intellegeret, obsides imperat et quid in annos singulos vectīgālis populo Romano Britannia peneret, constituit; interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubracio neu Trinobantibus noceat.

#### Caesar sails for Gaul

23. Obsidibus acceptis exercitum reducit ad mare, naves invēnit refectas. His deductis, quod et captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et non nullae tempestate deperierant naves, duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sie accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero tot navigationibus neque hoc neque superiore anno ulla omnino navis, quae milites portaret, desideraretur; at ex iis, quae inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur et prioris commeatus expositis militibus et quas postea Labienus

faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta perpaucae locum 10 caperent, reliquae fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas cum aliquamdiu Caesar früsträ exspectässet, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quod aequinoctium suberat, necessario angustius milites collocavit ac, summa tranquillitate consecuta, secundă inită cum solvisset vigiliă, 15 rima luce terram attigit omnesque incolumes naves perdüxit.

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# CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO

## NOTES

#### BOOK IV

#### Chapter 26.

Si tempus deficeret (trans. "if the season were too short"): the historical indirect for si deficiet. What is the rule for the mood of a subord, clause in indirect discourse? Ex lain the change of tense (see Sequence). — magno sibi usui: double dat.; sibi of interest, usui of tendency or purpose served. — fore: = futurum esse. — Distinguish modo (adv.) from modo (abl. of modus). — adīsset, perspexisset, cognovisset: historical indirect for int. perf. indic. Why the mood, why the tense? — Decline loca and portus in sing. and plur. — Gallis: dat. of interest, mod. incognita. — illō: adv.; compare eō. — Distinguish use of quisquam (any) from that of quis and aliquis. — Quanta esset: what kind of question? Explain the mood. Note other examples in this sentence. Explain the tense and translate into Latin: "He cannot find out how great the island is, what tribes inhabit it, what experience in war they have, and what customs they observe."

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

- 1. Decline in agreement exigua pars, his locis, omnis Gallia, omnibus bellis, magno usui, eas regiones, major multitudo.
- 2. Give gender of pars, aestas, locis, hiems, auxilia, temrus, usui, portus, regio, magnitudo, natio, institutis, navium, and refer to rules.
- 3. Recite prin. parts of proficisci, intellego, gero, deficio, adisset, cognosco, incolo, utor, reperio.
  - 4. Compare maturus, magnus, idoneus.

#### Chapter 21.

Cognoscenda: gerundive agreeing with haec. Give the gerund construction and note any other way of expressing this purpose.

- priusquam faceret: priusquam takes indic. of fact and subjunct. of anticipated possibility. Here the possibility is represented as one that occurred to the mind of the person quoted. - periculum: risk, hazard; here translate "make the attempt" or "venture." - ad se: se here is indirect for the speaker. The direct would be "return to me." Trans. into Latin. - revertatur: note the primary (vivid) sequence after mandat. What would the historical be? — Quam . . . classem : here Quam is a rel. adj. mod. classem in the same clause, "what fleet he had built." Our syntax requires "fleet" as the antecedent, "the fleet which," etc. perlato: give principal parts of perfero. — qui polliceantur: rel. of purpose. Be careful not to translate this as if it were indic. pollicentur; say "ambassadors come to promise." Observe the primary sequence and give the historical substitute. — dare: inf. as noun, the obj. of polliceantur. The ordinary construction would use the phrase se daturos (esse) as the obj. --- imperio: what case do verbs of obeying govern? — Quibus audītis . . . pollicitus. Great care should be taken in rendering these participles into Eng. A literal mixing of the absolute phrase with a participle qualifying the subject is not proper; say "Having heard these, he made libera! promises, etc., . . and sent them back home." - domum: when is motion towards expressed without the prep. ad ? - Una: adv., "together," "along." — Atrebatibus superatis: abl. abs. defining the time of the occurrence, "when he had conquered," etc. - et virtutem: et = both. - sibi refers to Caesar; indirect for the person quoted; C. would say "mihi fidelem eum esse arbitror." --- Cujusque: "and of whom," "and whose," not from quisque. - Magni habeo, "I esteem highly"; magni (pretii), gen. of value, one phase of the gen. of description; habeo, I hold, deem, or consider. - Huic imperat, etc.: the subjunctives in this are puzzling. Trans. as if it read as follows: Huic imperat (ut) quas civitates possit adeat ("visit what states he can"), (ut eas) hortetur ut . . . sequantur ("and urge them to espouse the cause of Caesar"). The verbs depending upon imperat are adeat, hortetur, nuntiet. With ut suppressed they form abbreviated clauses of purpose or indirect command. - possit: subjunct. because in a subord. cl. indirect quotation. — seque: se means Caesar, the person quoted ; direct statement ego veniam. - Huic: note the case governed by impero; also the Latin equivalent for Eng. inf. after the verb of commanding.—Quantum: a neuter substantive, subject of potuit, the whole clause acting as a noun in the acc. of extent mod. perspectis; trans. "as far as his opportunity allowed, seeing that he (qui = cum is) dare not."—audēret: subjunct. with causal relative (see Grammar).—Nave and die: explain the abl. in each case.—perspexisset: subjunct. either of an indirect question (quae, interrog. from quis) or of a quoted relative clause (quae rel. from qui).

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

Give prin. parts of polliceor, permaneo, constituo, hortor, sequor, nuntio, do, egredior, audeo, reverior, perspicio.

#### Chapter 22.

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Navium parandarum causa: change this to the gerund construc-What limitation to the gerundive in the gen. plur.? **moratur**, vivid present, the regular tense with dum = while, where the imperfect would be expected. - legati venerunt qui se excusarent: compare qui polliceantur in chap. 21. Note the difference in sequence. - de superioris temporis consilio, "for (concerning) their conduct (policy) in the past." --- homines: to be taken as an appositive to the understood subject, "because, (being) uncivilized people . . . they," etc. - consuetudinis, objective gen. mod. imperiti, an adj. of knowledge. What adjectives are modified by the gen. ? - populo: dat. indirect obj. of fecissent. Bellum tibi infero is the more usual phrase. —- fecissent: why does quod take subjunct. here? - imperasset = imperavisset: subjunct, in a quoted relative clause. Trans, into Latin "We will do what you shall have ordered." Note that the pluperf. subjunct. corresponds in indirect historical sequence to the fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse. — pollicerentur, see excusarent above. — has tantularum rerum occupationibus, "these engagements in such trifling affairs'; tantulus, diminutive of tantus; rerum, possessive gen. - quod volebat: note quod with indic. Why? Contrast quod fecissert above. --- belli gerendi facultatem: gerund or gerundive? — Britanniae: dat., indirect obj. of anteponendas, "preferred to Britain." - anteponendas: gerundive of necessity. With esse it makes what is called the passive periphrastic. - eis

numerum imperat: dat. of person receiving the order, acc. of thing ordered; "demands a large number from them" or "levies a large number upon them." --- in fidem recipit, "takes them under his protection," "into his keeping." --- Coactis contractisque, "gathered up and brought in." - quot, "which number," lit. as many as. - quod praeterea navium, etc., "what war ships he had besides"; "all the war ships he had"; navium, partitive gen. mod. quod. - Huc accedebant: "to these were added," "there were in addition to these." --- ā millibus, "at a distance of eight miles." - tenebantur quo minus possent, "were detained and prevented from being able" (see use of quo minus in Grammar). - ducendum: gerundive of necessity with exercitum. - arbitrabatur: cannot mean "which he (Rufus) might think sufficient" because a relative clause in virtual indirect quotation would require the subjunct. It must mean "which he (Caesar himself) thought sufficient" expressing the bare fact, not as a quotation.

## QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Principal parts of relinquo, cogo, jubeo.

2. Distinguish accidit and accedit.

### Chapter 23.

nactus: see nanciscor. — tertiā vigiliā: abl. of location in time, "somewhere in the course of the third watch," i.e. between midnight and 3 A.M. The night (i.e. the space between sunset and sunrise, however long or short it might be) was divided into four periods, called "watches." About September 1 each of these would be about three hours long. Only the day - sunrise to sunset - was divided into hours (horae). - ulteriorem portum: these ports cannot be accurately located, as the whole coast has suffered alterations from the action of the ocean. The main port of embarkation was probably between Boulogne and Calais, and the portus ulterior at either Ambleteuse or Calais. --- se, "him." the speaker. - paulo tardius, "rather slowly"; compare tarde. ---- horā quartā: about 10 A.M. It had taken about eight or nine hours to sail thirty miles. The point reached was off Dover. etc., "so closely was it bordered by mountains." The Ms. reading

angustis ("mountains so close") seems awkward. --- adigi: inf. pass, of adigo. — posset: what use of the subjunct.? — dum . . . convenirent: dum (= until) takes indic. for fact and subjunct. for anticipated possibility. Here, not "until they actually assembled," but "for them to assemble." --- horam nonam: about 3 p.m. cognovisset, vellet: subjunct. of indirect question, unless these are to be taken as quoted relative clauses, i.e. "what (he said) he had learnt." — ut rei . . . postularent : these two ut's = "as"; postularent is subjunct. because in a subord. clause quoted in indirect discourse. — ut quae, "as being things which." — haberent, "involved"; same reason for mood as in postularent. --- administrarentur: to be taken with monuit as if ut of purpose were expressed before ad nutum. - - litore seems to be a bare abl. of location (without the usual in); it may be explained as an abl. abs.; trans., however, "off an open and level shore." Somewhere near Deal, seven miles north of Dover. - his dimissis: be careful in translating these participles. Write this sentence out as an exercise in Eng. composition. — sublatis: see tollo. — constituit: note the different meanings this verb may have.

## QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline his rebus, ulterior portus, primis navibus, cuius loci (be careful of the plur.), celer motus, uno tempore (sing.).

2. Prin. parts of solvit, attigit, expositas, adigi, tollo.

3. Trans. having dismissed this man; having obtained (nanciscor) these ships.

#### Chapter 24.

cognito . . . praemisso . . . subsecuti: note this chain of participles, "on learning the plan . . . , sent forward cavalry . . . and following up with," etc. — genere: why the case? — consuërunt = consuëvērunt: why the perf.? Distinguish consuesco and consuevi. — copiis: often explained as abl. of accompaniment without cum; really an abl. of means or manner. — navibus: abl. of separation. — prohibebant: note the tense; continuation here means sustained effort, "tried to prevent." — has causas: has here points forward. — nisi, "except." — militibus (dat. of agent) . . . et desiliendum et consistendum erat: "the soldiers had (both) to leap down, gain a footing, and . . . "; the gerundive

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is impersonal. Why?——locis, manibus: abl. abs.——oppressis: dat. agreeing with militibus; trans. "the soldiers (being) in ignorance of the locality, with their hands occupied, and (they themselves) being weighed down," etc.——illi, "the enemy," lit. "those others."——cum . . . conicerent: trans. as if coniciebant; on what principle does cum take the subjunct. here? Where we say "when they were hurling," the Latins said, "just about the time when they would be hurling"; trans. cum here "while."——Quibus rebus: abl. of means with perterriti.——generis: gen. depending upon imperiti; see consuetudinis, chap. 22, line 4.——alacritate: abl. with utebantur.——quo: abl. with uti; on what principle is quo neut. though one of its antecedents (alacritate) is fem.?

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

- 1. What adjectives are modified by the gen.?
- 2. What verbs appear to "govern" the abl.? What is the real relation?
- 3. What is the usual Latin mode of expressing the agent with the passive voice? What exception?
  - 4. Decline grave onus, eadem alacritas, pedestre proelium.

#### Chapter 25.

Quod ubi : Eng. cannot use a rel. pron. here ; trans, "when C. observed this." Note the Latin tendency to introduce a sentence with a rel. — naves longas: obj. of jussit. — et species: et = "both." — inusitatior may be rendered (1) "rather strange" or (2) "more strange" (than that of the onerariae). — barbaris: dat. of interest mod. inusitatior. - usui nostris: what construction? --- pedem rettulerunt, "fell back," "retreated" (of a short space). — qui . . . aquilam ferebat, "(he) who," "(the one) who." - ut . . . eveniret: verbs of asking, persuading, warning, exhorting, commanding (except jubeo), take an object noun clause of purpose. - legioni: dat. of interest with feliciter. Explain the other datives in this sentence. - Cum dixisset: cite the rule for cum (when) with the subjunct. - inter se, "one another." - ne . . . admitteretur : see note above on ut . . . eveniret. - Hos: trans. as if it read cum hos conspexissent. Why is hos put first? - hostibus: what case does appropring we govern?

## QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline species inusitatior, lătus apertum, miles cunctans, vox magna, tantum dedecus.

2. Prin. parts of verto, moveo, constituo, consisto, pello, propello, refero, cunctor, do, prodo, desilio, praesto.

#### Chapter 26.

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Pugnatum est: note this impersonal construction instead of pugnaverunt utrique. - utrisque: why plur. ? - atque: supply quod. — alius aliā ex navi, "one from one ship, another from another "(lit. "a different man from a different ship "). --- occurrerat, adgregabat: sing. because alius is sing.; trans. in the plur. - aliquos, "any" in the Lense of "some." - ubi . . . conspexerant, . . . adoriebantur : this combination of tenses is significant. The pluperf. in the "when" clause gives the meaning of repetition, "whenever," etc. This sense is strongly marked in the imperf. of the main clause, "whenever they saw, they would attack." Uhi in this connection is exactly like cum with the same combination of tenses; contrast with this ubi conspexerunt = cum conspexissent, "when they saw (once)." See ubi animadvertit, chap. 25, line 1. - impeditos, "(these) hampered (men)," or "hampered as they were." — ab latere aperto, "on the exposed side," the right side because the shield was carried in the left hand; ab here denotes the quarter from which the thing is viewed. universos: disting. from omnes. --- coniciebant, "kept hurling." quod cum animadvertisset : cf. quod ubi animadvertit, chap. 25, "when he observed (once)." — quos . . . conspexerat . . . submittebat: note the same combination of tenses as above with ubi = "whenever"; "whomsoever he saw (from time to time), to these he would send." His noticing and ordering took place once; but after that he repeated the act of sending. --- simul = simul atque, conj., "as soon as." --- suis: abl. abs. --- neque potuērunt, "but they were not able"; neque often has this adversative force (= sed non). —— longius, "any great distance." —— potučrant: bring out the exact force of this tense as compared with the preceding potuerunt. --- Hoc unum . . . defuit, "C. lacked this one thing to complete his usual (old-time) good fortune "; Caesari, dat. of interest with defuit.

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Prin. parts of insisto, occurro, adorior, compleo.

2. Gender of species, magnitudo, ordo, res, dies, virtus, onus, motus, alacritas, navis, altitudo, legio, litus, dedecus.

#### Chapter 27.

Ouae imperasset (= imperavisset): subjunct, of a quoted subord. clause. Direct discourse would have the fut, perf. indic. Trans. into Latin "We will do what you shall have ordered." --- Hunc illi . . . : hunc is the obj. of comprehenderant, illi the subject ; egressum modifies hunc; trans. "Him on disembarking they had seized and cast into chains, though (cum) he was bringing Caesar's instructions as a messenger"; cum, concessive, takes the subjunct. modo: abl. of modus, "after the manner of." - eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, "laid the blame of that affair upon the mob." --- propter . . . petiverunt : "owing to their thoughtlessness asked to be pardoned," i.e. because it was not intentional wrongdoing. - Caesar questus . . .: do not trans, literally. Write the simple facts in Caesar's order. Then put together in a good Eng. sentence, something like this: "C. complained because after sending . . . and seeking . . ., they had . . . but said . . . . " --- obsides imperavit, "demanded hostages"; what would obsidibus imperavit mean? Substitute a clause telling what C. demanded. - arcessitam modifies partem. Trans. "when summoned." --- diebus: abl. of time within which, really location of time. \_\_\_ daturos: supply esse. \_\_\_ suos, "their men."

#### Chapter 28.

post diem quartum quain est ventum: trans. "four days after Britain was reached"; post diem quartum quam to be taken as = die quarto postquam. The phrase post diem quartum is treated as a comparative followed by quam ("than"). Note the impersonal est ventum. The passive is purposely vague as regards "who reached?"—leni vento: described as an abl. of accompaniment or attending circumstance; this, however, is only another way of designating here the abl. abs., which is really an abl. of the situation; trans. "in a gentle breeze."—solverunt, "cast off,"

"weighed anchor." — cum adpropinquarent: consider the reason for the subjunct. — ut nulla posset: why subjunct.? — earum: what kind of gen.? — aliae . . . aliae, "some . . . others." — referrentur: subjunct. coörd. with posset. — propius occasum: notice that the adv. here has the power to govern an acc. — magno sui periculo, "at great peril to themselves"; sui, shading between a possessive and an objective gen.; periculo, abl. of the situation, circumstance or manner. — tamen: this marks the adversative idea that the danger was not realized, for they escaped to the continent; trans. "These, however, cast anchor, but when (or since) they were being filled by the waves, they were compelled to put to sea in the face of the night, and so made for the mainland." — adversā nocte: abl. abs., "the night being against them," as when we say "in the teeth of the storm."

Principal parts of co-orior, proveho, jacio, peto.

## Chapter 29.

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accidit ut: notice the noun clause of weakened result, acting as subject of accidit. - consuevit: why perf. ? - quibus: abl. of means. — transportandum curaverat, "had had the army transported"; transportandum, a gerundive of necessity, "looked after the army as one to be transported." Trans. into Latin "He will get a ship built." --- Compluribus . . . facta est : " when several ships had been wrecked and the rest - owing to the loss of ropes, etc. — were useless for sailing, great uneasiness (as was inevitable) arose throughout the army." Notice the flexibility of the Latin period as regards parentheses. — totius exercitūs: subjective gen. with perturbatio = totus exercitus perturbatus est. -- Neque enim: trans. neque as non. — quibus . . . possent: subjunct. of result following the relative of characteristic (= ut eis): "no ships of such a kind that in them they would be able to be carried back." Ignore this in translating, "no ships in which they could." - usui: dat. of purpose or tendency. - omnibus: dat. of interest with constabat. - constabat, impersonal verb, "it was agreed," or "well known"; subj. is oportere, of which the subj.

is the impersonal hiemari, a chain of impersonals, "it was well known that it behooved that the winter should be passed." Trans. "it was clear to every one that the winter ought to be passed in Gaul." ——in hiemem, "for the winter."

Principal parts of frango, deligo (bind) - disting. from deligo (choose).

Gender of nox, aestus, facultas, funis, hiems, pax.

#### Chapter 30.

## QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Describe the uses of the two supines.

2. belli inferendi causa: give three equivalents: 1, ad; 2, ut; 3, supine (justify the supine).

3. Principal parts of loquor, intellego, claudo, intercludo, infero, confido (name the semi-deponents), discedo.

4. What is the adj. for nemo? State peculiarities of declension in both.

#### Chapter 31.

ex eventu navium, "from what had happened to the ships."—ex eo, quod, "from the fact that"; eo, abl. of id, "this, namely, that," etc. (quod a subord. conj. introducing a noun clause). What

is the relation of the noun clause? - fore = futurum esse, subj. id; here quod is the rel. pron. - suspicabatur, "began to suspect"; the imperf. sometimes has this force. -- comparabat, conferebat, etc. : what do these imperfects picture? - materia, aere: why abl. ? --- quae . . . naves, earum . lit. " what ships . . . . of these"; say "the timber and bronze of those ships which." Note the Latin tendency to put the rel. clause first and include the antecedent noun in it, followed by a demonst. pron. — ad reliquas reficiendas: give the causa construction. Which is the neater? \_\_\_\_ usui: dat. What use? See chap, 20, -cum = "when," with administraretur. -- summo studio: abl. of manner, or, possibly, of accompaniment. See Grammar for omission of cum with the latter. - reliquis : abl. of means with navigari. - ut navigari posset effecit: "made it possible for the voyage to be made"; the ut clause is a noun clause of weakened result, obj. of effecit; navigari is impersonal.

Decline aes, copper, and aer, air. Note their gender.

## Chapter 32.

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geruntur = gerehantur. What is the rule for dum, "while"? See chap. 22. - frumentatum: supine. Which? What use and with what restriction? - septima: that is the case construction in Eng. and Latin with passive verbs of naming, making, etc. ? --cum, "since." - ventitaret: frequentative verb from vento. in statione, "on guard." - quam consuetudo ferret. "than usual," lit. "than custom warranged or bore." Why subjunct. ferret and fecisset? Give the Latin direct discourse of what the messengers would say to Caesar. Observe the operation of sequence in this. -- consilii: partitive gen. with aliquid, "some new plan." --- aliquid initum (esse): this phrase is in apposition to id. - secum · se refers to Caesar, the speaker referred to in jussit. Express in Latin the command in Caesar's own words. processisset: the ordinary pluperf. subjunct. with cum, "when," (=Eng. pluperf.indic.); lit. just about the time when he would have, etc. Ignore this of course in translating. -- suos, "his own men." premi, sustinere, conici: bring out the exact force of these present infinitives. - Nam quod. etc.. "for because, as all the grain had been harvested from the other parts, there was only one

part left"; frumento is abl. abs. — delituerant: do not overlook the tense. — tum dispersos...: the translating of these participles is a good exerercise in Eng. composition. First write down the several facts as simple sentences in the order of the Latin, then express in a properly connected Eng. sentence. Notice the agreement of each participle: dispersos and occupatos with object of perturbaverant; adorti with subject; interfectis with abl. abs. paucis. — equitatu: what two constructions may circumdo have?

Principal parta of appello (call), appello (or adpello) (bring a ship to port), maneo, suspicor, suspicio, confercio, meto, delitesco, adorior.

#### Chapter 33.

per omnes paries: "in all directions." --- terrore equorum: if this means "the terror inspired by the British horses," equorum is subjective gen. = eavi (Romanos) terrent; if it means "the terror caused the Roman horses," it is objective gen. = equos (Romanorum) terrent. Probably the former, as rotarum is certainly subjective, and besides the Romans were fighting practically without horses. Some take equorum, applied to the British horses, as objective, as if terreo meant "I fear." - pedibus, "on foot," abl. of manner. - si illi premantur: note the conditional force of the pres. subjunct.; the ideal or vaque future, "if the others should be hard pressed." Look up the Grammar on conditional sentences. - habeant: what use of the subjunct. ? Note the sequence. - expeditum receptum, " ready retreat." - praestant: note the two meanings of praesto: 1. intrans. "stand at the head of, surpass, excel, be better"; 2. trans. "cause to stand forth, exhibit, display." --- brevi (spatio), "within a short space." --- consucrint = consucrerint, perf. subj. of result, after tantum efficiunt uti.

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

- 1. Decline ipse terror, magnus strepitus, multi aurigae, declivis locus (sing. and plur.), usu cotidiano, breve spatium, longus têmo.
  - 2. Give rule for gender of masonline nouns in third decl.
  - 3. Principal parts of curro, flecto, praesto.

#### Chapter 34.

Quious rebus; abl of means, mou. perturbatis. --- perturbatis nostris: either dat, with auxilium tulit or abl. abs. - novitate: abl. of cause, "owing to the novel mode of fighting." --- adventu: abl. of location of time or time when. — alienum (tempus), "unfavorable" (lit. "another person's"). — suo loco: the usual in is omitted. - geruntur: note the tense with dum. See chaps, 22 and 32. — qui erant in agris reliqui, "the rest (of the Britons) who were in the fields." - continuos dies: acc. of extent of time. quae continerent; rel. of characteristic and subjunct. of result, "such as to keep," lit. " which would keep"; quae = tales ut eac. - sui liberandi: trans, as if se liberandi; " of freeing themselves"; sui with the gerundive in the singular may be explained by the fact that the so-called reflexive form sui, commonly translated "themselves," is really the neut. sing, gen. of suus, a, um, meaning "their own personality." --- si expulissent, "if they once expelled"; the pluperf. subjunct. here does not express "contrary to fact "; it is the indirect historical sequence for fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse. Trans. into Latin "a great opportunity will be given us, if we expel " (shall have expelled). - daretur: why subjunct.?

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

- 1. Principal parts of consisto, lucesso, pruedico (are), praedico (ere), pello, expello, cogo, venio.
  - 2. Gender of dies, res, tempestas, pars.

#### Chapter 35.

ut effugerent: noun clause of weakened result, in apposition to id. — si essent pulsi: pluperf. subj. for fut. perf. inde. of direct discourse; see expulissent, chap. 34. — tanto spatio, "over as much ground," a rare use of the abl., where one would expect the acc. of extent. It may be identified with the abl. of the route over which or way by which, which is rather common. See Hale and Buck's Latin Grammar, 426, b. — Quos, the obj. of secuti: "Having followed these as far as their speed and strength would pern.it."

#### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

- 1. Principal parts of video, fugio, nanciscor, constituo, verto, occido, occido, caedo, cado, cedo, incendo.
  - 2. Compare diu, longe, late, graviter, bene.
  - 3. Distinguish meanings of vis (sing). and vires (plur.).

#### Chapter 36.

His: dat. of interest with duplicavit. — die: abl. abs., denoting cause, "as the day of the equinox was at hand, and his ships were weak"; why die fem. (see Grammar)? — hiemi: dat. indirect obj. of-subiciendam. — quae = et eae, trans. "and his ships" because naves is omitted in rendering naves solvit, "cast off." — incolumes, "unharmed"; disting. from tutus, "safe" (before the event). — delatae, see defero.

#### Chapter 37.

cum essent expositi: the common pluperf. subjunct. after cum, "hen"; trans. as indic.; see note on processisset, chap. 32. —contenderent: note sharply the change in tense; also reason for subjunct. (See previous note.) --- proficiscens, pacatas: a good example of the difference between the so-called pres, and the perf. participle. - non ita magno numero, " with not so large a number" (as afterwards appeared on the scene); numero, abl. of manner or circumstance; there is no need of supplying the sense of cum, "together with"; in fact, it might be explained as abl. abs. or abl. of the situation. — si nollent; historical indirect in a quoted subord, clause, for pres, indic, of direct discourse; trans, into Latin "lay down your arms if you do not wish yourselves to be killed."sess here does not denote the speaker, but is closely reflexive to its own verb. - orbe facto: the orbis or hollow circle, with officers and baggage in the centre, corresponded to the modern hollow square. It was a desperate measure in case of attack from all sides. Note the gender of orbis. - ad clamorem, "in response to the outcry"; hominum belongs to millia. --- suis auxilio: double dat.; see chap. 20. — amplius horis = amplius quam horas, acc. of extent of time; amp. s, plus and minus may omit quam without disturbing the case. Here the usual change to the abl, is made. -

occiderunt: what difference in meaning between this and occiderunt?

— Postea quam: to be taken as a conjunctive phrase, "after."—

vero marks the contrast between the desperate but successful defence of the Komans and their relief. Notice that magnus numerus is evidently intended as a stronger expression than complures.

Principal parts of caedo, cado, occido, occido, verto.

#### Chapter 38.

rebellionem: note that this is not best translated rebellion, but "renewal of war"; rebellionem facio = "I renew the war." - siccitates: it is not common to find an abstract noun in the plur.; trans. as sing. — quo reciperent = (aliquem locum) ut eo reciperent, "a place to retreat to"; quo (adv.) = ut eo is a rel. of characteristic followed by the subjunct. of purpose. — haberent: subjunct, of cause after cum. - quo perfugio: modifier of erant usi. - anno: abl. of time when. - constituo: review the differ t meanings of this verb. — Eo: adv. — litteris, "in pursu the of a despatch from Caesar"; note the meanings of littera in sing. and plur.; er here suggests the idea of a result growing out of something. — supplicatio: "thanksgiving." The ceremony was really a humiliation before the gods; lit. "a bending of the knee," and at times meant supplication for delivery from distress. It was usually a three days' cessation from business, but on special occasions the time might be increased. The people each day went in solemn procession to the temples of the gods, whose images were taken down and placed, as though banqueting, before richly spread tables. On this occasion it was a political triumph for Caesar, secured by his friends in the face of bitter opposition from his enemies in the Senate.

# CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO

# NOTES:

#### BOOK V

#### Chapter 1.

ut . . . consuërat (= consuëverat): what does ut with the indic. mean? --- legatis imperat uti naves aedificandas curent, "orders the lieutenants to see to the building of ships"; see Grammar on Noun Clauses of Purpose with verbs of asking, commanding, etc. Note this use of the gerundive with curo in a causative or factitive sense, "get a thing done." - quam plurimas possint, "as many as they possibly can," more emphatic than quam plurimas. - possint, subjunct, because in a subord, clause virtually quoted in indirect discourse. - modum formamque, "style and shape." - subductionesque: some read subductionisque. The former is acc. plur. governed by ad ("for the purpose of beaching them"); the latter is gen, sing, depending upon celeritatem ("quickness in beaching"). --- facit humiliores: sc. eas. -- quam quibus as though quam eas quibus, quibus, abl. with ūtī. -- id (facit) eo magis, "this (he does) the more"; eo, adv. of degree. - minus magnos, minus adv. of degree. - fieri: give the exact force of the tense. — ad onera (transportanda) ac multitudinem transportandam, "for transporting cargoes and the large number of baggage-animals"; transportandam, gerundive, agrees with the nearer noun multitudinem, but belongs in sense also to onera. paulo latiores (eas facit). — Has actuarias imperat fieri, "these he orders to be built as rowing-vessels"; actuarias, objective pred. adj.; impero commonly takes ut and subjunct., but in the passive the inf. phrase may be used. — quam ad rem = ad quam rem. multum: adv., really acc. of extent. --- adportari jubet: compare with the construction of imperat. - vactari: note the tense. - audiebat: note the tense. --- civitatibus milites imperat: see note on obsides imperat, Book IV, chap. 27; "levies soldiers

upon the states" or "demands soldiers from the states": dat. of the person receiving the command and acc. of the thing ordered.—
qui doceant: note the mood; subjunct. of purpose after the rel. of characteristic; "send envoys to inform him."—publico consilio, "by public consent" or "as a matter of state policy."—demonstrant: indic. of fact, but demonstrent would be subjunct. of purpose with qui.—paratos facere, "ready to make," a use (rare in Latin) of the complementary inf. with an adj.—omnibus rationibus, "by every method," lit. "all means."—ad certam diem, "by a definite day."—fecerint: perf. subjunct. because in a quoted subord. clause, primary sequence; the direct discourse would call for the fut. perf. indic.. "unless you shall have done so."—arbitros dat: "appoints judges" or "arbitrators."—qui aestiment: note the subjunct., "to estimate the damages and fix the penalty." What would historical sequence call for here?

## Chapter 2.

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Eo cum venisset . . .: observe the following outline in translating : Eo cum venisset, omnia hiberna circumivit atque, singulari militum studio, sescentas (naves) ejus generis cujus . . . et longas (naves) viginti octo instructas (esse) invenit, "on arriving there, he made the rounds of all the winter camps, and found that through the extraordinary zeal of the soldiers," etc. - singulari studio: abl. of cause or means. -- in, "in the midst of." -- cujus = cujus generis naves; trans. as if quod. —— supra demonstravimus: in chap. 1, the humiliores et latiores actuarias. --- abesse ab eo, quin . . . : lit. "were not far from this, but that they might be launched in a few days"; say "were within a little of being in a position to be launched in a few days." Even this is overloaded as compared with ordinary Eng. "they were within a few days of being ready for launching." --- quin: see Grammar on Subjunctive Uses of quin with certain negative expressions of doubting, hindering, lacking, etc. - paucis diebus: abl. of time within which. - negotio : dat. with praefuerant. - quid velit : subjunct. of an indirect question. — trajectum: noun = "crossing," "passage across." -- millium: gen. of description with trajectum; passuum, partitive gen. depending upon millium. — Huic rei: dat. of purpose; "for this purpose." --- quod satis esse . . .:

"what seemed to be sufficient soldiers"; militum, partitive gent depending upon satis. ——legionibus expeditis: see Introduction, under Baggage.

#### Chapter 3.

plurimum valet, "is the strongest"; plurimum: adv., really acc. of extent. - Galliae: partitive gen. - equitatu: abl. of specification. - ex quibus alter, "of these the one," i.e. Cingetorix; this alter would naturally be followed by another = "the other"; but Indutiomarus is used instead. - simul atque, "as soon as." --- in officio futuros (esse), "would be loyal." --neque = et non. — defecturos, "fall away from (or desert) the friendship of the Roman people." ---- gererentur : subjunct. of an indirect question. - At Indutiomarus . . . : observe the following order: at Indutiomarus equitatum . . . cogere instituit bellumque parare ils abditis . . ., "But Ind. determined to collect cavalry and infantry and prepare for war, hiding in the . . . (which with vast extent, etc.) all those who . . . . " --- ingenti magnitudine: abl. of manner mod. pertinet. --- et familiaritate . . ., "both by their intimacy with"; Cingetorigis, gen. of possession, "the close connection of C. (with themselves)." The outline of this sentence is as follows: sed posteaquam principes venerunt et . . . petere coeperunt (quoniam . . . vererentur), Indutiomarus (veritus . . .) mittit; "After several chieftains came . . , and began . . ., Ind., fearing . . . sent . . ." — Sese . . .: supply "saying" Lefore this. --- idcirco, "for the following reason," referring to the que clause. — noluisse: note the tense; compare with nolle. - ad eum = ad Caesarem. What would he say in addressing C.? — quo facilius (quo = ut eo), "that he might the more easily"; see Grammar on quo, of purpose, with comparatives. — in officio contineret, "keep the state loyal." — ne, "for fear lest." --- omnis nobilitatis discessu, "through the withdrawal of all the nobility "; discessu. abl. of cause. - esse civitatem: acc. and inf. continuing his statement, "that consequently," etc. - sese: Ind. himself, the speaker. - ad eum, . " to Caesar." — si permitteret : historical indirect for fut. indic. of direct discourse.

Trans. into Latin: "The state is under my control and I, if you will permit, will come to you and intrust my own fortunes and those of the state to your keeping."

#### Chapter 4.

Caesar, etsi: Caesar is the subject of jussit. To avoid this long gap between subject and verb, say, "although C. knew." — dicerentur, deterreret: note the tense; why the mood? --- ab instituto consilio, "from his original purpose." --- omnibus . . ., "when all things . . . ." - in iis, "and among them." filio: abl. abs. continuing, or repeating, the construction of his adductis. --- consolatus . . ., "he consol d Ind. and urged him to . . . "; the uti clause is a noun clause of weakened purpose, obj. of hortatus est. - quod ("which") . . .: trans. "this he both knew to be done by him in accord with this man's merits, and he thought . . . ." -- cum . . . tum . . ., "both . . . and . . . ." merito: abl. of cause. - magni interesse, "it to be very important"; magni (pretii), gen. of value; look up Grammar on interest and refert. - valere: this inf. phrase is the subject of interesse; "that the influence of the man (ejus) whose remarkable good will . . ., should be as great as possible. . . ." - perspexisset: subjunct. because the subord. clause is really quoted in indirect discourse from Caesar's thought. -- Id factum . . ., "at this fact Ind. was annoyed; namely, that his influence should be lessened"; the phrase gratian minui is in apposition to id factum. - qui . . . fuisset: qui = cum is (causal rel.), hence subjunct.: "whereas he had already been of an unfriendly spirit towards us." - animo: abl. of description; see Grammar. - hoc dolore: abl. of cause, "owing to this resentment, his anger became much more inflamed." --- exarsit : from exardesco.

Principal parts of tango, desero, consulo, labor, exardesco?

## Chapter 5.

portum Itium: see map of Gaul. — eoder: adv., "to the same place." — omnibus rebus: abl. of specification, "in all respects," or abl. of means, "with all things." — Eodem convenit: notice that Latin says "assemble to a place," where we say "assemble

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eum, eum, at." \_\_\_ quorum . . . perspexerat: does this denote the fact stated independently by the narrator, or part of the quoted thought implied in decreverat? How would these two be distinguished in Latin in this subord. clause ? — decreverat : see verb decerno. abesset: historical indirect for fut. ind. of direct. He would say to himself, "I fear an uprising when I shall be absent." — Galliae: is this a possessive or an objective gen.?

Principal parts of reverto, decerno, instruo.

## Chapter 6.

unā cum, "along with." — in primis: adv. phrase = "particularly," "especially"; lit. "among the foremost." --- rerum, imperii: objective genitives with adj. of desire; see Grammar on adjectives that are modified by the gen. — animi, auctoritatis: gen. of description, mod. eum, "high-spirited and possessing great influence." - Accedebat huc quod: "there was the additional fact that"; the qual clause is the subj. of accedebat. - deferri: note the tense, not "had been offered"; the offer was still standing. - quod dictum, "this statement"; dictum, the neut. of the perf. part. used as a noun. — graviter ferebant, "resented." neque . . . audebant, "but they had not the courage to send"; neque, as often, is adversative here, = sed non. - Ille: Dumnorix. --- primo, "at first." --- omnibus precibus, "by all sorts of entreaties " - quod . . . timeret: not "because he actually feared the sea," but "because he alleged he feared." On what principle does quod here take the subjunct.? See Grammar. insuetus navigandi: see note on cupidum imperii in this chapter. - quod diceret: a peculiar case of attraction; trans. simply "because he said," as if it were quod dicebat; it does not mean "because he said he said." --- religionibus, "religious considerations." or "scruples." -- uti remanerent: noun clause, obj. of hortatus est (really a weakened adverbial clause of purpose). — territare: best taken as complement of coepit from previous context; so interponere, poscere below; although these infinitives may be taken as historical = territabat, etc. - fieri, "that not without cause was it happening that"; acc. and inf. governed by the verb of saying implied in territare; the ut clause is a weakened clause of result, acting as a noun, subj. of fieri. - nobilitate: abl. of separation. — id esse consilium . . . : "that this was Caesar's design, to take over into Gaul and kill there all those whom he feared," etc.; notice traductos necaret = traduceret et necaret; ut . . . necaret is in apposition to id; vereretur. verb of a quoted subord. clause. — reliquis: ind. obj. of interponere. — jusjurandum ut . . . administrarent, "an oath (to the effect) that they would carry out"; the ut clause is in apposition to jusjurandum, implying purpose in a weakened way. — ex usu, "of advantage to." — intellexissent: represents a fut. perf. ind. of direct discourse; quod intellexerimus, administrabimus. — communi consilio: abl., "by common consent." — deferebantur: note the tense.

Decline omnis nobilitas, commune consilium, jusjurandum.

#### Chapter 7.

quod . . . tribuerat: "because he had so much respect for": really "had assigned (in his own mind) so much importance to": dignitatis, partitive gen. — coercendum (esse): bring out the full force of the gerundive. — posset: why subjunct.? Supply coerceri atque deterreri. - prospiciendum: supply esse statuebat. --- ne quid . . . nocere posset : "(precautions should be taken) so that he should be able to do no harm (to prevent him from doing any harm) to himself (Caesar) and the state"; quid is adverbial acc. of extent mod. nocere; what verbs govern the dat.? dabat operam ut: "exerted himself to"; what is the exact meaning of the tense? — nactus tempestatem: why not abl. abs.? --- impeditis animis: "when the minds were occupied." retrahi: account for the infin.; see note on actuarias fleri, chap. 1. - si vim faciat neque pareat, "if he offers violence and does not obey," or "if he should offer," etc. The pres. subj. here may be accounted for in two ways: 1. as primary sequence, indirect discourse (implied in jubet) for fut. indic., si faciet neque parebit, vivid future (see Conditional Sentences); 2. as a vague future. - nihil . . . facturum : "thinking that this man in his (Caesar's) absence would in no way act as a sane person"; pro, "in accordance with," "as befits." --- qui neglexisset, "seëing that he had ignored " (qui, causal rel. = cun is). - - Ille enim: this implies an ellipsis, " (and in this he was not wrong) for"; compare Greek

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ral γόρ. — civitatis: pred. gen. of possession, "belonged to a free state." — hominem: here appears to be contemptuous, "the fellow."

Which tenses of reverto are usually deponent?

### Chapter 8.

His rebus gestis . . .: this sentence is too long to translate literally: turn relicto into a verb ("he left Labienus"), and put a period at solvit, saying at ipse "(while) he himself." Omit et (after solvit) and translate then, "He was carried on by . . . , but, about midnight the wind dropping, he was stayed in his course and, drifting too far (longius) . . . , beheld Br. passed by on his left" (sub sinistrā). — rei frumentariae: dat. of purpose, mod. provideret. --- pro, "according to." --- pari numero quem, "the same number as." — ad solis occasum, "towards sunset"; possibly "toward the West." -- rursus, "back again" (= reversus). --- remis contendit ut," he rowed hard to." --- caperet, "take," "reach"; a seaman would say "make." --- quā = in quā. ---- egressum: a noun. ---- aestate: abl. of time, mod. cognoverat. --- virtus, "endurance" (lit. "manliness"). --- qui, "for they." - navigiis: abl. of means, mod. adaequarunt. non intermisso . . . : here the abl. abs. denotes manner or means; "by not discontinuing." --- Accessum est . . .: impersonal passive with naribus as abl. of means; trans. "Britain was reached by all the ships about noon." --- neque: adversative = sed non, "but not an enemy." -ut cognovit: ut with indic., what force ? --- manus, "bands," "forces." --- convenissent: the ordinary pluperf. subjunct. with cum of plain time; "just when they would have assembled"; trans, as if indic In these when clauses referring to the past, Latin seemed to represent the fact as viewed through the eyes of another, i.e. a sort of oblique narration, the same as we so often meet in quoted subord. crauses. - perterritae: fem. because referring to magnae manus. --- quae: antecedent navium. --- privatis (navibus). ---- sui commodi (causā), "for his own convenience." ---- erant visae (esse), "were seen (to be)." - discesserant, "had quit the shore."

#### Chapter 9.

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castris: dat. of purpose, mod. idoneo. - Break up this sentence as follows: "C. landed his army and selected a place . . . . When he learnt . . ., he left . . . to act as . . . and hastened . . . , fearing," etc. - consedissent : why the mood ? - qui essent: what use of the rel.? Explain these datives. - de tertiā vigiliā, "in the course of the third watch"; de means "at some time taken out of." --- eo minus: eo, an adv. of degree = "the." - navibus: dat. of interest, mod. veritus; disting. naves vereor and navibus vereor. - deligatas, "fastened"; disting. deligo, ere, and deligo, are. - relinquebat: be careful of the tense. - praesidio navibusque, "over the guard and the ships"; do not mistake this for the "double dative", what are the constructions of praeficio and praesum? -- Illi: the enemy. -equitatu: abl. of manner or means. --- naturā et opere, "by nature and by art." --- arboribus succisis: abl. abs. denoting means, "by the cutting down of trees"; succisis from succido. — Ipsi: the men themselves as opposed to their fortifications. - rari: appositive adj. to ipsi, "in scattered parties." - ingredi: complement of prohibebant; trans. "from entering" (see Grammar on verbs of hindering). - testudine facta: the testudo here was a shelter consisting of shields held shingle-fashion overhead and resembling the shell of a tortoise. Sometimes testudo was applied to a portable shed, carried about as a shelter to men fighting or working beneath it. - aggere adjecto: a mound made of earth, sods, and any other material that could be carried in baskets or hands and heaped up. — eos fugientes: eos, the obj. of prosequi; the subject pron. of prosequi is not expressed; "C. forbade pursuing them in their flight." --- et quod . . . et quod, "both because . . . and." - munitioni: dat. of purpose with relinqui.

Principal parts of relinquo, veto, caedo, succido, consumo.

## Chapter 10.

in expeditionem, "as a flying column"; it meant an army moving rapidly and unencumbered by baggage (see Introduction).——aliquantum: acc. of extent.——itineris: partitive gen.——

extremi: this is ambiguous; it might mean "the rear of the enemy," or "the rear of the pursuing force just visible from the camp." It is usually taken the latter way.—qui nuntiarent: ref: of purpose.—quod...subsisterent...possent: the reason here is a quoted one, part of the indirect discourse whose main statements are made by the infinitives addictas esse, etc.—esse acceptum: acc. with inf. because part of the report.

## QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline litus molle, arbores crebrae, pauca valnera, is dies, superior nox.

2. Gender of navis, funis, vis, tempestas.

Chapter 11.

in itinere resistere, "defend themselves while on the march," ie, not to discontinue their progress while beating off attacks from the rear. - sīc ut, "namely that," a clause of result giving the general conclusion based upon what he saw. - amissis . . ., "although, etc."; the abl. abs. here is concessive. - magno negotio, "at considerable trouble." --- refici posse, "capable of being repaired." - Labieno: dat. - ut instituat: clause of weakened purpose, giving the substance of the command conveyed in his letter. It is a noun clause, obj. of scribit. --- possit: if Caesar wrote posset, it would be a rather abrupt change to historical sequence in the midst of a sentence in vivid primary sequence; see sint and instituat. - iis legionibus: abl.; the legions treated as the means or instrument. - sint: the indic. sunt would be a parenthetical explanation of fact, not part of the quoted command. It does not seem natural. — multae operae: gen. of description. commodissimum esse: the subject is the inf. phrase naves subduci, etc.; what is the relation of naves? - ne nocturnis . . . : lit. "not even the hours of the night being allowed to intervene for the labor of the soldiers"; trans. "the labor of the soldiers being discontinued not even during," etc.; observe the position of ne . . . quidem, inclosing the emphatic word. - quas ante (reliquerut), "as (he had left) before." --- eodem: adv.; "to the same place." - majores . . . convenerant: read this sentence over rapidly as a study in the flexibility of Latin for purposes of euphony and emphasis. — summă imperii bellique administrandi: "the supreme command and management of the war"; summan, here a noun = "sum total." — fines: obj. of dividit. — quod: rel. to flumen; explain the case of Tamesis. — millia: what case? — Huic . . . cum reliquis . . ., "between him and the other states continuous warfare had existed." — adventu: abl. of means with permott. — toti bello . . .: what case? do not translate literally; say. "had appointed him commander-in-chief for the war."

#### Chapter 12.

quos natos . . . : quos is the subject of natos (esse); the phrase quos natos (esse) is the subject of proditum (esse) and makes with it the object of dicunt; ipni is the subject of dicunt; trans. "who according to their own tradition were born on the island"; another reading ipsā would mean "on the island itself." — iis nominibus . . . : 1 t. "by those names of states"; trans, "by the names of those states." - quibus: abl. of source, mod. orti; "from which they were sprung before coming thither"; lit. "from which being sprung they came." --- illato: what difference between bellum imfero and bellum gero? --- Hominum est . . . : lit. " of people the multitude is boundless"; trans. "the population is vast."-Gallicis: adj.; "Gallic (buildings)," "those of the Gauls." consimilia: con intensifies; "exactly like." --- ad certum pondus . . ., "ascertained to be of a definite weight"; lit. "tested to a..." — pro nummo: pro = "as," "for "; lit. "instead of." "as the equivalent of." -- Nascitur. "is produced," or "found." - exigua: contrast Caesar's information with the state of affairs as realized in modern times. - aere . . . : bring out the emphasis; "the copper they use (is) imported." --- cujusque, "every"; what kind of gen. is generis?—ut, "as."—haec: notice the gender; "these (creatures)." --- animi voluptatisque causă, "for fancy and amusement." - Loca: trans. "the climate." - frigoribus: abl. abs., "the cold being less intense."

Gender of pondus, aes, fāgus, abiēs, lepus, ānser, fās; plur. of locus, frigus.

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#### Chapter 13.

triquetra : adj., supply est. - natura, abl. of specification. angulus. "corner." --- alter, "the one"; as opposed to inferior, "the lower" (instead of a second alter, "the other"). - quo: adv., "whither." - appelluntur: disting, from appelluntur; "are brought to port," "put in," "call" (of a ship, but not to be confused with appello, "I call"). - inferior: Cornwall; does it look south? -- Alterum (latus), "the second side." -- vergit, "tends." - ad Hispaniam: how accurate was C.'s geography? - qua ex parte. "off which side." - dimidio minor, "smaller by haif "; dimidio, abl. of difference. — pari spatio transmissus : transmissus is a noun, "passage across"; spatio is abl. of description, mod. transmissus. --- atque: with expressions of comparison ("same," "equal," "other") atque is rendered as or than, an outgrowth of its meaning and ; " of the same distance as." -- In hoc medio cursu, "in the midst of this channel." - Mona: the island Anglesey, still called by its inhabitants "Mon"; not the Isle of Man, which was formerly called Monopia; account for the case of Mona. - subjectae (esse), "to lie in the way." "to be opposite." dies continuos: acc. of extent; noctem is the subject of esse. sub bruma: "about the time of the winter solstice" (bruma = brevima = brevissima dies. 22d day of Dec.); notice here sub with the abl. denoting location at rest in time; not the same as in sub noctem, "at the approach of night," acc. of implied motion. -de eo, "concerning that." - reperiebamus (imperf.): implies a continued effort to discover. - nisi certis . . ., "except that by accurate water-measurements"; ex aqua = "obtained from water" by means of the water-clock (clepsydra). - ut fert opinio, "as their opinion has it," "according to their opinion." --- millium: gen. of description, mod. longitudo; the exact length is 590 Eng. = 610 Roman miles. — Tertium (latus), "the third side." i.e. the northeast side; C.'s geography is of course slightly astray. angulus . . . spectat, "the general direction is towards." -in longitudinem: not literally "in length," though translated that way. - millia octingenta: acc. of extent; the true measurement is 550 Eng. = 570 Roman miles. —— in circuitu: a departure from the ordinary abl. of specification without a preposition. - millium, gen. of description, mod. insula; passur of partitive gen. mod. millium.

Principal parts of two verbs appello.

#### Chapter 14.

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a Gallica . . ., "differ much from the Gauls in custom"; lit. "from Gallic custom." — frumenta: plur. = different kinds of grain. — quod . . . efficit: quod, rel. pron. — hoc. "on this account," abl. of means. — horridiore aspectu, "of a more dreadful appearance," abl. of description to the subject of sunt; the readings horridiores and horribitiores would make aspectu an abl. of specification. — capillo, abl. of description. — deni, "groups of ten"; what class of numeral? — eorum: pred. gen. of possession. — habentur, "are deemed." — quo (adv. whither), "into whose house." — deducta, "married." — quaeque: fem. of quisque.

Principal parts of sero, vivo, differo, rado. Decline lac, caro.

#### Chapter 15.

proelio: abl. of manner. — tamen ut, "with the result, however, that." — fuerint, "proved"; perf. denoting the final occurrence. — cupidius, "too eagerly." — ex suis, "of their number." — illi, "the enemy." — spatio, "interval" (of time) — nostris: abl. abs. — in eos facto, qui, "upon those who." — duabusque: omit "and"; say "when two cohorts," etc. — subsidio: dat. of purpose. — his primis: a continuation of the abl. abs. cohortibus. — spatio: abl. abs. — novo genere pugnae. "new kind of righting." — incolumes: disting. from tutus. — Illi, "the enemy."

Principal parts of confligo, compello, consisto, perrumpo.

## Chapter 16.

cum . . . dimicaretur: a causal clause; âimicaretur is impersonal. — possent. audērent: subjunct. because the subord. clauses express part of what was perceived, being quoted in virtual indirect discourse; they represent facts viewed only as possibilities through the eyes of the person quoted as perceiving them. — cedentes,

"fugitives" (lit. "retreating ones"). — minus aptos, "ill adapted "; minus, adv. practically = non. - hujus generis: gen. of description, mod. hostem. --- equites . . . dimicare : still depending upon intellectum est. — illi, "the enemy." — consulto: adv. - cederent: why subjunct.? also desilirent, contenderent? ---- dispari proelio : abl. of manner. --- ratio, "nethod." --et cedentibus et . . ., " both to those retreating and to those pursuing"; we should express this, "brought just the same danger to pursuers as to the pursued." - par atque idem: the same in amount and identical in character. - Accedebat huc ut, "there was the additional fact that "; ut clause of weakened result, subject of accedebat. - intervallis: abl. of manner, or it might be interpreted as abl. abs., both amounting to the same thing in meaning. --- habērent, etc.: explain these subjunctives. -- alios alii, "one another." --- integri et recentes, "unwearied and newly arrived men." — defatigatis: dat., indirect obj.

### Chapter 17.

rari: adj. = in scattered parties. — lenius, "less vigorously." —— sic uti . . ., "in such a way that they did not keep back from." —— finem sequendi fecerunt: trans, freely. —— subsidio: fido and its compounds govern an abl. of the thina relied upon. —— cum . . . vidērent: causal, telling why they relied. —— egerunt: see ago, "drive." —— sui colligendi: gerundive, mod. sui, = se colligendi, gerund governing se as obj.; see note on sui liberandi, Book IV, chap. 34. —— consistendi, desiliendi: gerunds. —— quae undique convenerant auxilia = ea auxilia quae, etc., "those reinforcements which"; lit. "what reinforcements." —— summis copiis: abl. of manner, "in full force."

## Chapter 18.

ad flumen in fines: notice the Latin idiom: two adverbial phrases of motion, mod. duxit. "to the river (and) into the territories." where we should use one phrase of motion, mod. "led" and an adjectival phrase, mod. "river." "to the river Thames (i.e. a place) in the territory." — quod flumen, "which river." — omnino here = "only." — hoc = (iii) hoc (loco). — ad alteram

ripam, "on the other bank," i.e. adjoining. — ejusdem generis ... sudes, "stakes of the same kind." — flumine: abl. of means, mod. tegebantur. — cognitis a captīvis: a = "from." — ea celeritate, "with such speed." — cum ... exstarent, "although only their heads were above water"; what is the literal translation? — capite: abl. of means, just about the same here as the abl. of difference used with comparatives. — ut ... non possent: result or purpose? What difference in the negative? — ripas dimitterent, "quit the banks."

Principal parts of ago, tego, tango, figo, frango, eto.

#### Chapter 19.

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contentionis, "of keeping up the strife." -- relictis, "being left"; trans. "keeping about 4000." -- servabat, "watched"; note carefully the tense. - excedebat, "kept withdrawing." iis regionibus: abl. of the route followed or way by which; so is quibus; say "in those regions through which." -- compellebat: give the tense its value: "would," etc. - cum . . . ejecerat . . . emittebat: see note on these tenses in Book IV, chap. 26; "whenever our cavalry sallied forth . . ., he would let loose . . . and engage . . . and (all the while) kept hindering. --- vagari prohibebat: complementary inf.; what is the construction with other verbs of hindering? See Grammar on quin and quominus. - Relinquebatur ut, "the result was that." --- neque . . . et: take neque as = et non; "both refused to allow (did not allow) . . . and . . . "; or, better, omit "both." - discedi: impersonal passive; "a departure to be made," or "his men to depart." --- longins, "any great distance." - tantum noceretur, "only so much injury was done"; tantum, acc. of extent; noceretur, impersonal, why subjunct.? - in agris vastandis, "in the way of devastating." - hostibus: dat. with noceretur. - quantum . . ., "as the legionary soldiers could accomplish by toilsome marching."

### Chapter 20.

Interim Trinobantes . . . : an awkward sentence unless broken up; ake out ex qua . . . vitaverat, and treat it as a separate sentence after the rest, thus: "meanwhile the T. . . . send envoys

His father . . ., while M. himself . . . . . . — fidem secutus, "espousing the cause of C." — petunt ut defendat, "ask him to protect"; ut clause of purpose, obj. of petunt. — qui praesit, "some one to be in authority"; rel. of characteristic in a clause of purpose. — His imperat obsides, "upon these C. levies hostages," or "from these he demands hostages"; his, dat. of person receiving the command; obsides, acc. of the thing demanded, — ut obsides darent. — exercitui: dat. of interest or the person benefited. —ad numerum, "to the (required) number."

### Chapter 21.

militum injuria, "wrong-doing on the part of the soldiers"; militum, subjective gen. ——quo: adv., "whither," "to which." ——convenerit: perf. subjunct. in a quoted subord. clause. ——satis magnus, "tolerably large," or "quite a large." ——contendit, "hastens"; compare this meaning with that in chap. 17.

Gender of palus, pecus, impetus.

## Chapter 22.

Dum . . . geruntur: what idiom in the tense? - ad mare (cf. ad ripam, chap. 18), "on the sea," i.e. close to the sea; reconcile this with the meaning in ad Cantium. - regionibus: dat., indirect obj. of pracerant. — de improviso, "unexpectedly" (lit. from the unforeseen "). - imperat uti . . . : what kind of uti clause? --- Cassivellaunus hoc proelio nuntiato . . . : an awkward sentence to render into En; ; say, "Cass., when this battle was reported, as he had sustained so many losses, had had his territories devastated and especially as he was alarmed . . . sent envoys. . . . " --- neque multum, "ai d (since) not much "; neque = et non. - extrahi: some take this in the sense "wasted," i.e. if he remained in Britain; it seems better, however, to take it "spun out" or "employed" (on the continent). - quid vectigalis, "what tribute"; partitive gen. - penderet: dependent deliberative subjunct.; note the sequence. The direct deliberative would be quid pendat? "what is it to pay?" \_\_\_ interdicit atque imperat. "cautions and commands"; interdico commenly means "restrain " or "forbid." ---- ne noceat : negative purpose clause as obj. of imperai, "not to," etc.; observe the vivid sequence. — neu = et ne, used in purpose clauses; neque = et non in clauses of fact.

### QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

- 1. Distinguish pendeo and pendo.
- 2. What case do praesum and noceo govern?
- 3. Explain the different constructions of impero.

#### Chapter 23.

quod, "because"; this introduces the reason for returning in two trips. -- commeatibus, "divisions," "relays"; abl. of manner. — tot navigationibus: probably abl. abs., "the voyages being so many "; but trans. "in so many voyages." — hcc (anno). quae . . . portaret: subjungt, by attraction, because forming part of a result clause and sharing the idea of tendency or possibility; it may be regarded as a clause of characteristic = talis ut ea. etc. --desideraretur, "was missing"; lit. "looked for in vain." ---remitterentur: certainly the subjunct. by attraction, coming under the result clauses of which caperent and reicerentur are the verls. et prioris . . . et quas : lit. "both after landing the soldiers of the first division and (those ships) which Lab. had caused to be built"; Eng. requires symmetry in the "both . . . and" clauses: .ay "both those which had landed . . . and those which." prioris: why not primi? — numero sexaginta, lit. "sixty in number"; say "to the number of sixty"; numero is abl. of speci-- postea means after C.'s departure for Britain, when Lab. had received news of the storm and C.'s order to build more ships, chap. 11. - locum caperent, "reached their destination." - Quas refers to reliquae. - ne . . . excluderetur, " for fear lest . . .," the negative purpose constituting his reason for not delaying longer; it modifies the verb collocarit. --- anni tempore, "season. ' --- collocavit, "stowed." --- cum solvisset: awkward if rendered literally; omit cum ( = "whereas") and change to a principal clause, beginning a new sentence at prima luce. - inita vigiliā: abl. abs., "the watch having been begun"; but render was the beginning of ": be veen 9 and 10 P.M. about Sept. 15, 54 B.C.

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## EXERCISES

#### CAESAR, BOOK IV

Note. — The object of writing Latin is to ensure accurate knowledge of the language, partly for the purpose of mental training and partly with a view to future reading. No study is of value unless pursued in the scientific spirit, and scientific study means:—

1. The accurate and painst king observation of facts and laws.

2. Careful exercise of the memory.

8. Pract al application, or the obtaining of results through the individual efforts of the student. In atural science this is called laboratory work. In its elementary stage, toes not consist in making new or startling discoveries, but in learning to handle materials,

Applied to Latir this "laboratory work" is to be found in the reconstructive process known as Latin Composition. It serves the purpose of mental drill and fixes the facts of the language clearly in the mind for future use. A finished Latin style is the result of years of study and practice. For the university matriculant the best results can be obtained by concentrating on rocal-ulary and grammar as applied to sentence structure. Continuity and gracefulness of style must be left to a more advanced stage.

#### Chapter 20

Word Review.—1. summer, winter, north, aid, approach, island, coast, harbor, kind, practice, trader.—2. small, early, suitable, remaining, known, unknown, maritime, how large, so large.—3. set out, hasten, wage war, inhabit, find out, use, visit, fail or fall short, know, think, learn, discover.—4. almost, only, still, although, either, or, neither, nor, and.

Exercise. 1. How large are the ships? 2. The harbors are not so large. 3. He thinks the ships are large. 4. He will not find out how large the place is. 5. It will be of great service to me if only I visit (fut. perf.) these regions. 6. Nor are any harbors suitable. 7. He knows the harbors are not suitable. 8. In larger ships. 9. Except this island. 10. In this war. 11. In this summer. 12. They use suitable harbors. 13. What ships have they? 14. We do not know what ships they have

in this harbor. 15. He discovered that the island was larger. 16. When he had visited it (the island).

#### Chapter 21

Word Review.—1. ship of war, forces, passage across, fleet, plan, state, envoy, hostage, military sway, opinion, valor, influence, faith, opportunity.—2. make a venture, send ahead, send back, enjoin, return, order, assemble (intrans.), carry (news), submit to (obey), urge (exhort), overcome, appoint, esteem highly, follow, investigate, announce, disembark (intrans.), dare, observe (examine).—3. Meanwhile, as soon as possible, there, thence, previous summer, through envoys, I make liberal promises.

Exercise.—1. Having learn; these things. 2. For the purpose of learning this (causā). 3. This warship is not suitable for making the venture. 4. He promised to investigate all things. 5. I shall return to you after five days. 6. I enjoin upon you to return (that you return) to me. 7. The large fleet which h d been built assembled. 8. Several states having sent ambassadors promise many things. 9. Having given hostages, they will not send aid to the Gauls. 10. The envoys who had promised these things were sent back home by Caesar. 11. The influence of the king who is faithful to me is highly esteemed by the Roman people. 12. Visit what states you can (shall be able); bid them be faithful to me, and tell them I shall soon (in a short time) be on their island. 13. They dare, since they dare, they have not dared.

## jubeo, impero, hortor

- 1. I bid you return (1. jubeo, 2. impero).
- 2. He commands him not to disembark (impero).
- 3. He will urge them to give hostages.
- 4. He ordered ships to be built (1. jubeo, 2. impero).
- 5. They urged him to return.

## Chapter 22

Word Review. — 1. conduct (policy), back, transport (ship), guard, custom. —— 2. prepare, delay, leave, demand, bring (hos-

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tages), collect, think, judge, arrive, hold. —— 3. previous, so little, unacquainted with (what case?).

Exercise. — 1. Having prepared warships, he will set out. 2. Ships are to be prepared by me. 3. Ships have been prepared by him. 4. The envoys who came promised. 5. Envoys came, who promised. 6. Envoys were sent to promise (1. rel., 2. ut, 3. causā, 4. supine). 7. Men will come to excuse him. (Omit "men," and say, "There will come who may ") 8. These will come to promise. (Do not use rel. of purpose because the antecedent is not indefinite.) 9. This has happened more opportunely for me. 10. No enemies will be left behind my back, if they give (= shall give) hostages. 11. We shall do all things that you order (fut. perf.) 12. They wished to be excused because they had made war (as a matter of fact). 13. They said they had made war because they were inexperienced in these matters. (Give the rule for subord, clauses in indirect discourse.) 14. I must not put these matters before Britain. 15. You must give nostages. 16. Transports must be collected - have been collected. 17. He commands Rufus to hold these harbors (impero). is. They wish to be excused for having waged war (quod giving the reason as a quoted one).

### Chapter 23

Word Review.—1. settle a matter, obtain suitable weather for sailing, third watch, set sail, farther port, embark, disembark, advance, follow.—2. slow, slowly, a little too slowly, hill, reach, behold, narrow (close), heights, shore, drive a dart, wait.—3. show, warn, wit, a demand (require), perform, military science, method (system), wind, tide, shore, favorable, give a signal, weigh anchor, moor ships.

weather. 2. When he had settled these things, he set sail.

3. The cavalry, having advanced to the other port, embarked and followed him. 4. He gave orders that they should follow him. 5. He warned them to perform this quick y. 6. What (facts) has Caesar ascertained from the envoy? 7. What do

you wish us to do? 8. I will show you what I have learnt and what I wish to be done by you. 9. Wind and tide are more suitable. 10. They performed everything (say "all things") with speedy and shifting movement. 11. Anchors were weighed promptly (= on time).

#### Chapter 24

Word Review.—1. charioteer, usually, remaining forces, battle, man, follow up, prevent.—2. On account of, owing to, unknown, obstructed, unobstructed, heavy weight, leap down, gain a footing.—3, wave, dry (land), water, urge on, lighting, zeal, am accustomed, unacquainted with, display zeal.

Exercise. —1. Caesar must send cavalry ahead. 2. The soldiers must disembark. 3. When they had leaped down and steadied themselves in the sea, they advanced to dry land.

4. The locality was unknown, and their hands were obstructed.

5. They leaped down for the purpose of advancing. 6. He ordered them to advance against (in) the enemy (who were) hurling darts. 7. They saw that our men were frightened by the darts and horses. 8. He is accustomed to show great quickness in advancing. 9. They did not know why he used that kind of ships. 10. Their zeal is not the same as (= which) they displayed the previous summer. 11. These ships are not the same as I usually employ.

### Chapter 25

Word Review. —1. observe, remove, rout, hesitate, clear away, make a stand, moor (ships), fall back (retreat), betray, perform duty, incur disgrace.——2. appearance, movement, exposed (open), loud voice, soldiers in a body, nearest ships, follow up, approach (what case?).

Exercise.—1. He observed that the appearance of the warships was rather strange to the enemy. 2. Oars were of little use to the transports. •3. He bade his comrades leap down unless they wished (subord. clause in indirect discourse) to betray the standard to the natives. 4. He said that he at any

rate would leap down and carry the standard. 5. Leap down in a body, lest you incur disgrace. 6. Having leaped down, they followed up the standard. 7. The ships approached Britain about the third hour of the day. 8. He exhorted his comrades to leap down. 9. They saw that he was leaping down, and they said they would.

### Chapter 26

Word Review.—1. each, both, one from one ship another from another, some, whichever.—2. greatly, however, whenever, likewise.—3. they fought (impersonal), keep ranks, follow up standards, meet (encounter, fall in with), I attack, make an attack upon.—4. exposed side, send support, overtake, put to flight, pursue, man (a boat), dry (piace), am lacking.

#### TEMPORAL CLAUSES

#### when, whenever, as soon as

Exercise.—1. When (cum) the battle had raged a long same, the enemy were put to flight. 2. Whenever Caesar observed this, he would order the boats to be manned. 3. When (ubi) he espied this soldier in distress, he sent him aid. 4 Whenever our men halted, the enemy would make an attack upon them. 5. When they had disembarked, they overtook their comrades. 6. As soon as the enemy were put to flight, he saw that he lacked cavalry. 7. The natives urged their chargers into the water when the Romans were disembarking.

## Chapter 27

Word Review. — 1. immediately, meanwhile, then, from all sides, above, of one's own accord. —— 2. recover one's self, bring commands, seize, throw into bonds (imprison), pardon, send for, seek, complain.

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### INDIRECT DISCOURSE

#### Accusative with Infinitive

## Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statement

Exercise. — 1. They said they would send the hostages whom they had sent for. 2. He learned that Commius had come. 3. They knew that he was bringing Caesar's commands. 4. They said they were seeking peace because they were hard pressed (premo) by war.

Translate (a) in Direct (b) in Indirect Discourse.—1. We shall give hostages. 2. We shall do all that you order (shall have ordered). 3. I complain because you have waged war upon me. 4. We shall send the rest of the hostages in a few days when they have come (shall have come). 5. They have seized the envoy whom I sent.

## Chapters 28 and 29

Word Review.—1. upper harbor, storm, gentle breeze, spring up (arise), hold one's course, cast anchor, weigh anchor, take on board.——2. tide, to wreck, cable, tackle, unseaworthy, material for repairs, lose.

#### PARTICIPLES

Exercise.—1. They were seen approaching the island. 2. A storm having arisen, the ships were wrecked. 3. A storm having arisen wrecked the ships. 4. The ships having set out were forced back. 5. All the tackle of the wrecked vessels was lost. 6. Having weighed anchor, they put to sea in the teeth of the storm. 7. The ships wrecked cannot be repaired. 8. It was agreed that the ships ought to be repaired. 9. Great uneasiness having been caused, Caesar repaired a few ships. 10. Having picked up the cavalry, these ships advanced several miles. 11. A storm arose (as) the ships (were) picking up the cavalry. (Write out a scheme of participles for tollo.) 12. The tackle of the ships picking up the cavalry was lost.

## Chapters 30 and 31

Word Review.—1. assemble, converse, perceive (know, understand), learn, think (4 verbs), lead, prevent, prolong, overcome, cut off, wage war (offensively), cross, feel sure, form a conspiracy, depart (withdraw), withdraw (trans.), begin.——. 2. discontinue, suspect, lay in resources, gather corn, damage (wreck), repair, manage (perform), lose, to sail, accomplish (a purpose.)——3. fewness, scantiness (smallness), narrow (contracted), renewal of war, supplies (provisions), a return, again, gradually, secretly, without (prep.), although, not yet, still (however), what happened to the ships, emergency, daily (adv.), severely, timber, bronze, rest of the ships, utmost zeal.

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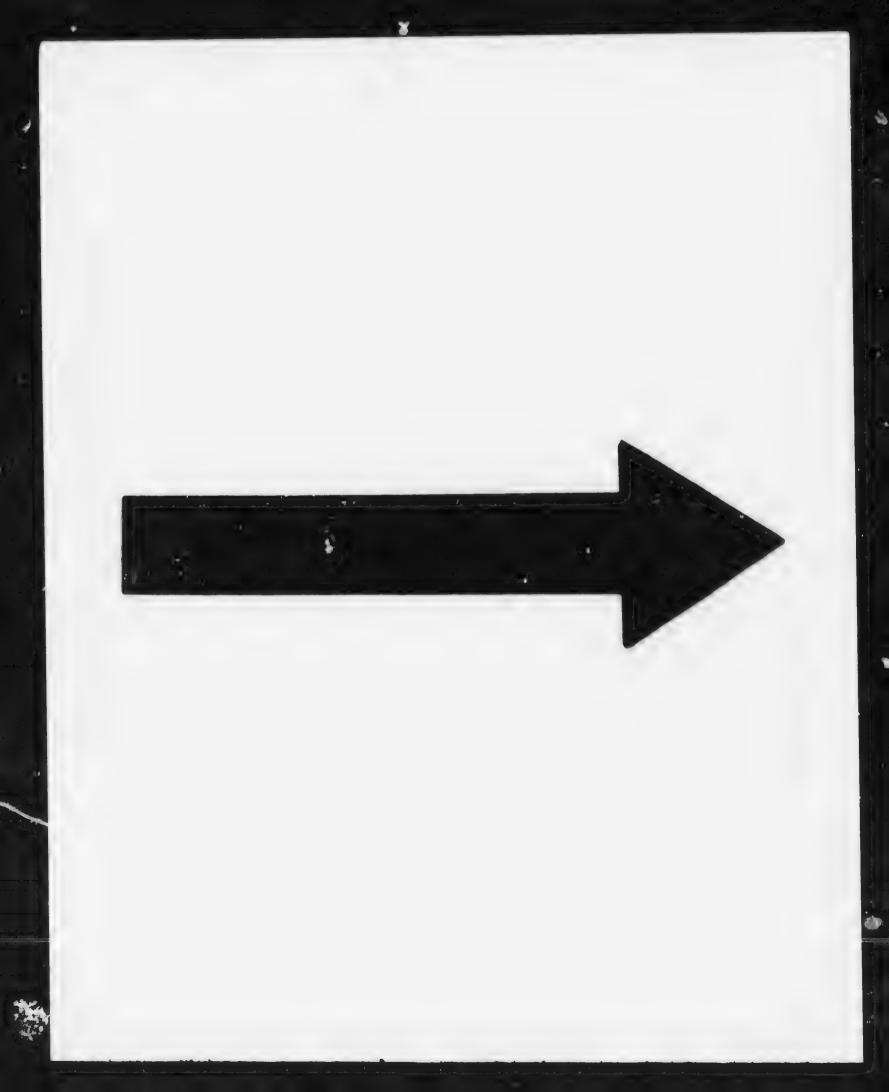
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Exercise. — 1. They lack many things, for the camp in which they are is very small. 2. They decided to renew the war. 3. If Caesar is defeated or cut off from return (abl. abs.), no one will hereafter cross to our island to wage war upon us. 4. He felt sure that they would form a conspiracy. 5. He thought the corn he was collecting would be a support (dat. of purpose) against all emergencies. 6. He obtained timber and copper in Britain. 7. I know the voyage can conveniently be made with these ships. 8. He succeeded in repairing the rest of the ships. 9. In repairing the ships the soldiers exhibited (utor) the utmost zeal. 10. Caesar must repair these ships.

## Chapter 32

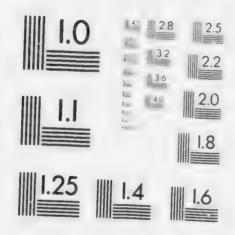
Word Review.—1. custom, dust, rank, suspicion, I suspect, remain, call (name), gather corn, gate, form a plan, on guard.—2. follow up, advance, observe, press, hold out (resist), immediately, far, with difficulty, legion in close array, hide.—3. scattered, lay down (arms), engaged, reap, suddenly, attack, rank, throw into confusion, surround.—4. at the same time, as soon as, chariot (British), by night, hither, then, for (conj.), hurl darts.

Exercise. — 1. This is the best thing to do (supine). 2. He had sent the seventh legion to collect corn (1. frumentor, 2. frumentum compart or confero). 3. While the legion was making



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its way in that direction, a great dust was seen. (Use dum and the vivid present.) 4. Two cohorts having set out with Caesar to bring aid, the rest (were) armed (and) immediately followed them up. 5. He ordered the rest to set out (impero). 6. My men are hard pressed, but are bravely holding out and hurling darts. 7. He will surround the camp with soldiers.

#### Chapter 33

Word Review. — kind (class), at first, noise, wheel, for the most part (usually), squadron, foot, to tight (3), a fight (battle), chariot-driver chariot (2), ready retreat, agility, steadiness, exhibit (show), practice, daily (adj.), daily (adv.), drill, steep, rein in, control, turn, galloping, tongue (of a chariot), yoke, betake one's self

#### RESULT

Exercise. —1. They ride about in such a way as to terrify (terree) the horses. 2. The steadiness of infantry is such that they are able to withstand the attack of many squadrons of cavalry. 3. The place was so (tam) steep that they found it difficult to hold in their horses (held in with difficulty).

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Classify and translate the following: - .

1. If they are hard pressed, they have a retreat.

2. If they should be hard pressed, they would have a retreat.

3. If they were (now) hard pressed, they would have a retreat.

4. If they are hard pressed, they will have a retreat.

5. Had they been hard pressed, they would have had a retreat.

#### Chapter 34

Word Review.—bring aid, arrival, stand still, recover one's self, fear, fright, join battle, provoke, unfavorable time, follow, storm, in the mean time, send out messengers, herald abroad (proclaim), plunder, forever, free (verb), opportunity, show, gather (forces).

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by this circumstance — were (already) disturbed. 2. When aid had been brought by Caesar, the enemy halted. 3. Having joined battle and provoked the enemy, they kept their ground for several hours. 4. How great an opportunity is afforded of freeing our country? 5. They showed what a great opportunity they had 6. A great opportunity will be afforded, if we drive (shall have driven) them out of our territories. 7. The country has been freed. 8. The country must be freed 9. If we should gather cavalry, we should free our country. 10. If they gather, they will free. 11. Had they gathered, they would have freed.

## Chapters 35 and 36

# CONCESSIVE AND CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Exercise.—1. Although the enemy were routed, they escaped. 2. Though they be routed, they will escape. 3. Though they had been routed, they would have escaped. 4. If battle had been joined, the enemy would have turned their backs. 5. If they should be routed, they would escape. 6. Had Caesar doubled the number, they would have brought them. 7. If the ships are weak, the voyage must not be exposed to winter. 8. Though he obtains suitable weather, he will not set sail. 9. Though he were to obtain...he would not set sail.

## Chapters 37 and 38

Word Review. — 1. land (disembark, intrans.), land (trans.), board (a ship), strive (hasten), leave, plunder (noun), induce, circle (ring), defend, shout, send to the aid of, few wounds, sight

(view), throw away. — 2. bring back, marsh, refuge, fall into the hands of, previous year, lay waste, cut down (grain), thick (woods), hide (put away), winter quarters, establish, decree.

### cum, postquam

Exercise.—1. After they landed, the Morini made an attack upon them. 2. When they had laid down their arms, they were killed. 3. When they were fighting bravely, Caesar arrived (advenio). 4. Since they have no place to flee to (have not whither they may flee), they will fall into my hands. 5. After they had taken to this marsh, they defended themselves more gallantly. 6. When they land (shall have landed), we shall attack them. 7. When they were laying waste the fields, and cutting down the crops, he burnt their buildings. 8. When our men came in sight (1. ubi, 2. cum), the enemy three away their arms.

Give Latin parallels for each of the following: -

- 1. When our men had landed.
- 2. When a ring had been formed.
- 3. When this news was reported.
- 4. When they had come.
- 5. When the war had been renewed.
- 6. Having sent ambassadors, they asked peace.
- 7. When the Senate had decreed a thanksgiving.
- 8. Having arrived at the camp, they, etc.

# EXERCISES

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## CAESAR, BOOK V

## Chapter 1

Word Review. - 1. depart, annually, appoint over, am over, old (ships), see after, speed, a load, I load, beach (a ship), launch, low, frequent. - 2. tide, wave, wide, lowness, aid, fit out. -3. assize, neighboring, raid, levy upon, teach (inform), public policy, ready, method, wrong-doing, make amends, arbitrator, amount in dispute, penalty, estimate, settle (fix).

Exercise. - 1. These lieutenants had been put in charge of the army which was on the continent. 2. Build as many ships as you can (shall be able). 3. Many ships are to be built or 4. These were all made (as) rowing (vessels). 5. He ordered them to build (1. juheo, 2. impero). 6. He ordered these ships to be built (1. jubeo, 2. impero. Show two constructions for impero). 7. He levies cavalry upon this state. 8. The soldiers were ordered to assemble (1. impero impersonally, 2. jubeo). 9. If you do not do so (fut. perf.), I shall harass your state. 10. He sends deputies to appoint arbitrators (1. ad, 2. causā, 3. supine, 4. rel. of purpose). 11. Having appointed arbitrators, he fixes the penalty. 12. The arbitrators appointed fix the penalty. 13. Arbitrators must be appointed, and the damages assessed. 14. They will come by that day.

## Chapter 2

Word Review. - finish, hold assizes, hither Gaul, return, unparalleled zeal, scarcity, show, obey, stir up (instigate).

Exercise. — 1. He heard that these matters were completed and the assizes had been held. 2. The six hundred ships fitted out by him were launched in a few days. 3. He appointed the lieutenant over the legion. 4. The lieutenants are in charge of the harbor. 5. The Gauls do not wish to obey Caesar. 6. It was said that they were not coming (they were said not to be). 7. It is said (avoid the impersonal) that they have not come, and are not obeying (and not = nor).

#### Chapter 3

Word Review. — am strong, touch, chieftainship, arrival, duty (allegiance), friendship, fail (fall short), collect corn, collect infantry, age, summer, tide, hide, fear, desert, seek, short-sightedness, faith, common people.

Exercise.—1. The Romans were strong in infantry and ships. 2. We shall be loyal and shall not desert your friendship. 3. What is going on in these states? 4. He points out what is going on. 5. We shall consult your interest. 6. He feared that they would consult their own interest. 7. Caesar consulted his lieutenants about these things. 8. For the following reason I was unwilling to leave my own (people) and come to you. 9. Consequently the state is in my power, and, if you will permit, I will come to you and intrust my own fortunes to your honor.

#### VERBS OF FEARING

1. He feared they would not be loyal. 2. They feared he would consult the interests of Cingetorix. 3. We fear they will not send hostages. 4. He said he feared the common people would desert him.

#### Chapter 4

Word Review. —1. know, think (3), say, hear, believe, learn, see. —2. spend (time), compel, kinsman, it is very important, personal influence, am strong, will (inclination), resent, popularity, lessen, unfriendly spirit, indignation (annoyance, grief).

GENITIVE OF VALUE (magni, parvi, etc., with interest. See Grainmar on interest and refert).

English Infinitive = object clause of purpose (with hortor (acc.), impero (dat.), persuadeo (dat.), moneo (acc.), rogo (acc.)).

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Exercise. — 1. He exhorts them not to be of an unfriendly spirit (abl. of description). 2. He thought that it was more important to spend part of the summer in Britain. 3. It is of little importance to Caesar (to us, to me, to you, to him, to them, to the state) that the chieftain resents these things.

4. He tries to persuade Caesar not to lessen his influence.

5. He warns them to bring hostages by a certain day. 6. He warns them that hostages are to be brought (acc. and inf.).

## Chapters 5 and 6

Word Review.—1. settle, arrive at (reach), storm, drive back (1. of ships in a storm; 2. of an enemy in battle), keep on one's way, return, equip, find, leave, decide (2), disturbance, fear.—2. desirous, revolution, power (military). offer, I object (refuse), dare, guest, prayers (entreaties), strive, unaccustomed, I fear (2), hinder, obtain a request, hope, stir up. rob of (what cases?), policy (design), kill (3), oath, bring (information or news).

# OBJECTIVE GENITIVE; GENITIVE OF DESCRIPTION

Exercise. — 1. He was aware that the Germans were eager for war. 2. Dumnorix fears the sea because he is unused to ships. 3. He was high spirited and (possessed) of great influence among his own (people). 4. He noted their good will and loyalty towards the Roman people. 5. He was unwilling to leave Dumnorix, because he feared a revolution. 6. Gaul will not be stripped of her chieftains.

## Chapter 7

Word Review. — assign, restrain, deter, resolve, hurt (injure), obstruct (hinder), make an effort, duty, at last, embark, interrupt (discontinue), offer violence, obey, slight (disregard), free.

### PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC; CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Exercise.—1. I must restrain this man by every means possible. 2. I must take precautions to prevent him from harming me (lest he may). 3. I must exert myself (an effort is to be put forth) to keep him well behaved. 4. Having lingered many days, they embarked. 5. Having obtained suitable weather, the cavalry started for home. 6. When he had learned all his plans, he ordered him to be put to death (1. jubeo, 2. impero). 7. If he offers violence and does not obey, kill him. 8. Unless (nisi) he were to obey, they would kill him. 9. Had he obeyed, they would not have killed him. 10. If any one (quis) obeys, he does not hurt him. 11. No harm must be done Caesar (use impersonal gerundive), unless he hurts us (shall have hurt).

#### Chapter 8

Word Review.—guard, corn supply, make provision for, according to, form plan, equal, sunset, set sail, gentle mind, carry forward, drift (be carried), midnight, daybreak, noon, change, tide, summer, age, landing, prisoner, frighten, heights, shore, hide.

Exercise. — He will leave a large force to guard the ships and harbors. 2. Learn what is going on on the continent. 3. Having left Britain, he drifted till daylight (continued to drift). 4. There is the best landing on that part of the shore. 5. They strove by rowing to keep up with the war vessels. 6. The natives caught sight of Caesar's ships from the heights.

### Chapter 9

Word Review.—land (intrans.), land (trans.), encamp, protection, hasten, fasten, espy (catch sight of) (2). join battle, excellently, fortify, by nature and by art, numerous, tree, cut down, block up (in front), enter, form a testudo, throw up a mound, fortifications, few wounds, receive, pursue, forbid, am ignorant of.

Exercise. — 1. Where have the enemy encamped? 2. Forces had been left as a protection to the harbor. 3. They fear our

ships. 4. He had no fear for the army. 5. Having advanced three miles, they espied the enemy. 6. Having joined battle, they were driven back by our men. 7. Having fortified this place—having cut down this tree—having entered the lines of the enemy—having formed a testudo—having thrown up a mound—having spent the day—having left time for fortifying.

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## Chapters 10 and 11

Word Review. — on the morrow, early in the morning, flee, pursue, arise, wreck, cast up (on shore), pilot, message, messenger, lose, send for, before one's eyes, trouble, choose, hours of the night, excellently, common consent, intrust, continuous wars.

Exercise. —1. Last (proximus) night a great storm arose; almost all the ships were wrecked and cast up on shore, because the anchors and cables did not hold out and the sailors could not withstand the force of the storm. 2. Having chosen workmen he summoned others from Gaul. 3. All the ships, being drawn up, were joined with the camp. 4. Having spent about ten days in this, he succeeded in making the camp safe. 5. The river is called the Rhine. 6. Continuous warfare has existed between Caesar and these states.

# Chapters 12, 13, 14

Word Review.—1. inhabit, plunder, cross, frequent (numerous), cattle, bronze, iron (noun), iron (adj.), weight, coin, tin, inland region, seaboard locality, scanty, timber, beech, fir, hare, hen, goose, I taste, right (in religious sense), pleasure, cold (noun), cold (adj.)—2. side, corner, north, south, east, west, equal, bring (a ship) in, civilized, plant (sow), milk, flesh, live, skin (fur), clothe, dye, flowing hair, dreadful appearance, shave, except, regard (deem), children.

Exercise. —1. The British are in many respects very much like the Gauls. 2. They live, however, largely on beef, and use iron for coin. 3. All the copper they use they import. 4. The island is naturally triangular. 5. One side faces east, a second south, and a third west. 6. The total perimeter of

the island is 2000 miles. 7. The people of Kent are the most civilized and sow grain. 8. The rest are mostly meat-eaters, wear scanty clothing, and dye their bodies. 9. Thus they present a dreadful appearance in battle.

## Chapters 15 and 16

Word Review. — engage sharply, suddenly, support, halt, break through, betake one's self, eye, tight, perceive, weight (heaviness), retire, ill adapted, purposely, in close order, in open formation, wide interval, relieve each other.

Exercise. — 1. Our men, because they cannot pursue fugitives and dare not leave their standards, are ill adapted to this enemy. 2. The cavalry, moreover, fight at great risk, because the enemy usually give way on purpose, and when they have enticed our men from their comrades, they leap down and fight on foot. 3. Besides they always fight in skirmishing order, have pickets stationed, and relieve each cher with new and unwounded men.

(Change this to indirect discourse depending upon dixit.)

## Chapter 17

Word Review. — 1. at a distance, halt, resolve, show, gentle, gently, gentler, more gently, provoke, on the day before. on the day after, at noon, at midnight, at daybreak, at sunset, at nightfall, at 2 A.M., at 2 P.M., in three days, on the third day. — 2. fedder, I forage, suddenly, make a sharp attack, put an end to pursuit, repulse, rely upon, support, drive headlong, collect, give an opportunity, flight, forthwith, reinforcements, depart, ever, full forces, strive.

Exercise.—1. When Caesar saw that the enemy had taken up their position at some distance from the river, he resolved to display a few men on the hills which were in front of the camp. 2. He ordered (impero) an attack to be made at noon more fiercely than on the day before, and the fighting to be continued (that it should be fought) till evening. 3. In the afternoon he sent out several cohorts to forage in the fields which

were in the rear of the camp, but, the enemy making a sharp attack upon them, he promptly ordered a general advance to be made (his men to advance in full force) and the enemy to be driven back. 4. The latter retired some distance to the neighboring hills, and after awaiting reinforcements till sunset, decided that they ought not to keep up the struggle any longer.

## Chapters 18 and 19

Word Review.—1. altogether, cross on foot, with difficulty, notice, the other bank, draw up, sharp stake, fasten in front, beneath the water, cover, send forward, immediately (2), follow up, speed, withstand, commit one's self to flight.—2. lay aside hope, dismiss, watch, freely, I plunder, lay waste, road, fear (noun), wander, line of march, allow (suffer), fire (in general), a fire (caused for purpose of destruction), I set on fire, harm.

Exercise. — 1. Having crossed the Thames on foot he drew up the bulk of his forces on the opposite bank and awaited Caesar. 2. The latter, learning his plan from prisoners and deserters, sent forward cavalry and ordered them to ford the river and compel the enemy to quit the banks. 3. Cassivellaunus, giving up all hope, withdrew from the scene, and thereafter merely watched the movements of our army from the hilltops. 4. Whenever he thought an opportunity was afforded, he would emerge from the woods, and after making a swift attack, would betake himself suddenly by some by-path to the impassable woods again.

## Chapter 20

exercise. — Meanwhile, Cassivellau in shaving been driven out of the open country (fields), the Trinobantes sent envoys and asked Caesar to protect them from ill treatment by their enemies. Their speech was as follows: "We promise to give you hostages, and we will do all you command. Send some one to occupy our throne and command our army. If you do this we will espouse your cause and the man you send

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ken ved the oon onterich (shall have sent) will never have to flee for his life (death will never have to be avoided by flight)."

## Chapter 21

Exercise. — Several other tribes now sent in deputations and said they were willing to surrender. They informed him where Cassivellaunus was hiding, and promised to lead his forces into the woods and marshes of this enemy. The latter, having strongly intrenched himself, was awaiting an inroad from Caesar in one of (ex) his towns. When Caesar had delivered his assault upon this town on two sides, the natives, after a short delay, rushed out of the town and many were slain.

### Chapter 22

Exercise. — Meanwhile Cassivellaunus had despatched messengers to the kings of Kent, and ordered them to gather forces and make a sudden descent upon Caesar's naval camp. The Romans, when this attack was made, sallied forth and inflicted considerable loss upon them. Cassivellaunus, now giving up all hope, surrendered and agreed to pay tribute to the Roman people.

## Chapter 23

Exercise. — 1. I must repair my ships and take back my army. 2. He hoped to receive these hostages by the fifth day. 3. He ordered these ships to be launched. 4. He said he would carry back the army in two divisions, because he had many prisoners and had lost not a few ships. 5. If Labienus had caused more ships to be built, Caesar would have brought all his (men) back safe in one trip. 6. Some of the first convoy having been driven back to the continent, Caesar stowed the rest (of his men) closely and set sail shortly after nine o'clock in the evening. 7. Land having been sighted at daybreak, they were all disembarked in safety before noon.

(death ns and d him ad his The ng an 'aesar s, the many inesforces The licted g up oman my day.
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### ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations for the names of cases, moods, and tenses will be readily understood.

abl. abs., ablative absolute.

cl., clause.

cf., compare (Lat. confer).

conj., conjunction.

mod., modifying.

obj., object.

pred., predicate.

rel., relative.

sc., supply or understand (Lat. scilicet).

subj., or subjunct., subjunctive.

subj., subject.

# VOCABULARY

## CAESAR, BOOKS IV AND V

1, ab, from, by, on (the side of),

abdo, ere, didī, ditum, hide.

abicio (abjicio), ere, jēcī, jectum, throw away.

abies, etis, f., pine, fir.

absisto, ere, stiti, stand aloof, desist.

absum, esse, fui, am distant, absent.

ac (atque), and, and also (throwing emphasis on what follows).

accēdo, ere, cessî, cessum, approach; impersonal, be added. hue accedit quod (ut), to this adhaered, ere, haesi, haesum, is added the fact that.

accido, ere, accidi, happen (ad, cado, fall).

accido, ere, accidi, accisum, cut into (ad, caedo, cut).

accipio, ere, accepi, acceptum, receive.

accurate, carefully.

ācer, cris, cre, sharp, flerce.

acriter, sharply, fiercely.

actuarius, a um, propelled by oars; rowing (vessel).

acutus, a, um, sharp.

ad, to, toward, at; of time, by. adaequo, are, etc., equal.

addo, ere, addidī, additum, add.

addūco, ere, dūxī, ductum, lead to, bring, induce.

ademptus, see adimo.

adeo, ire, īvī (iī), itum, go to, visit, approach.

adeo, adv., so, to such a degree.

adferő (afferő), ferre, tuli, latum, bring forward.

adficio, ere, feci, fectum, influence, affect, treat.

adflicto, are, etc., wreck, damage. adfligo, ere, flixi, flictum, cast down, shatter.

adgrego (aggrego), are, etc., join to.

stick to.

adhibeo, ēre, uī, itum, bring to bear, call in, employ.

adhortor, ārī, etc., encourage.

adigō, ere, egî, actum, drive to, throw to.

adimō, ere, ēmī, emptum, take away (acc. of thing, dat. of person).

adipiscor, i, adeptus, obtain.

aditus, ūs, m., access, approach.

adiciō (adjiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, throw to, add.

adjungo, ere, jūnxī, jūnctum, join

adjuvo, āre, jūvī, jūtum, aid (acc.).

administro, are, etc., manage, aestus, us, m., tide, current. conduct.

admiror, arī, atus, admire, wonder

admitto, ere, mīsī, missum, cdmit, incur.

admodum, adv., quite, much.

admoneo, ēre, uī, itum, warn, advise. Sault.

adorior, īrī, adortus, attack, asadpello (appello), ere, puli, pulsum, drive to, bring (a ship) to port.

adporto, are, etc., carry to.

adpropinquo (appropinquo), are, etc., approach.

adsiduus, a, um, continuous.

adsuēfacio (assuēfacio), ere, fēcī, alio, adv., in another direction. factum, accustom.

adtingo (attingo), ere, tigi, tāctum, reach, touch, border on.

adtribuo (attribuo), ere, ui, ūtum, assign, give.

adulēscēns, ntis, adj., young, youthful; noun, youth, young fproach.

adventus, üs, m., arrival, apadversus, a, um, turned toward, opposite, contrary.

adverto, ere, verti, versum, turn toward; animum adverto, ob-

advolo. are, etc., fly to, rush upon. aedificium, ī, n., building.

aedifico, are, etc., build.

aegre, adv., with difficulty.

aequinoctium, ī, n., equinox.

aequus, a, um, level, equal, fair, just, favorable.

aes, aeris, n., bronze, copper, brass. aestās, ātis, f., summer. [sider. aestimo, are, etc., estimate, con-

aetās, ātis, f., age.

afficio, see adficio.

Africus (ventus), the south-west wind.

ager, agri, field, land, territory.

agmen, minis, n., army on the march, column.

ago, ere, egi, actum, put in motion, drive, do, perform.

alacer, cris, cre, keen, eager.

alacritas, atis, f., alacrity, keenness, eugerness.

alias, adv., at another time, at one time.

alienus, a, um, belonging to another, other people's.

aliquantus, a, um, some, somewhat. aliquis (quI), quae, quid (quod), indef. pron. or adj., some, some one.

aliquot, some number, several.

aliter, adv., otherwise.

alius, a, ud, gen. alīus, dat. aliī, another, one (as opposed to) another.

alo, ere, alui, altum, nourish, support.

alter, altera, alterum, gen. alterius, dat. alteri, the one, the other (of two).

altitudo, inis, f., height, depth.

altus, a, um, high, deep.

amentia, ae, f., madness.

amicitia, ae, f., friendship.

amicus, a, um, adj., friendly; noun, friend.

āmittō, ere, mīsī, missum, lose.

amplius, comparative adv., more amplus, a, um, large, great,

powerful, noble (of birth).

ancora, ae, f., anchor.

angustiae, arum, f., narrows, strait.

angustius, compar of angusts, more narrowly, closely.

angustus, a, um, narrow, close, contracted, small.

animadverto, ere, verti, versum, notice, observe.

animus, î, m., mind, spirit, courage. annôtinus, a, um, last year's.

annus, ī, m., year.

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anser, eris, m., goose.

ante, adv. and prep., before (as prep. governs acc.).

antecēdo. ere, cessī, cessum, go be-

antepono, ere, posui, positum, set before, prefer.

Ap. = Appius.

apertus, a, um, open, exposed.

appello, are, etc., call, name.

appello, see adpello.

apporto, see adporto.

appropinquo, see adpropinquo.

aptus, a, um, suited.

apud, at, among, with (acc.).

aqua, ae, f., water.

aquatio, onis, f., getting water.

aquila, ae, f., eagle, standard.

aquilifer, feri, m., standardbearer.

arbiter, trī, m., arbitrator, judge. arbitror, ārī, ātus, think.

arbor, öris, f., tree.

arcesso, ere, cessivi, cessitum, send for, summon.

ārdeō, ēre, ārsī, ārsum, be in a blaze, burn.

argentum, ī, n., silver.

aridus, a, um, dry. parched; noun, in the neut. dry land.

ariës, ariëtis, m., ram, battering-

arma, ōrum, n. plur., arms.

armāmenta, ōrum, n. plur., tackle, rigging, gear.

armātus, a, um, armed.

armo, are, etc., equip, fit out.

ars, artis, f., art, skill.

ascendo, ere, ascendo, ascensum, elimb, ascend.

asper, uspera, asperum, rough, hursh, severe.

at, but.

atque. ac. and, and also.

attingo, see adtingo.

attribuō, see adtribuō.

auctor, oris, m., adviser, insti-

auctoritas, atis, f., influence, prestige, weight; rarely, authority, audacter, boldly.

audeo. ere, ausus sum, dare, venture, have the courage to.

audiō. īre, īvī, ītum, hear, listen to. audītiō, ōnis, f., hearsay, rumor.

auriga, ae, m., chariot-driver.

aut, conj., or, either.

auten, 1. moreover; 2. but, however; 3. now (transitional or explanatory).

auxilium, I, n., help, aid; plur., reinforcements, auxiliary forces.

averto, ere, verti, versum, turn

avis, is, f., bird.

avus, î, m., grandfather.

#### B

barbarus, a, um, barbarian, un-civilized.

bellicosus, a, um, warlike.

bellum, î, n., war.

bene, adv., well.

beneficium, ī, n., kindness.

benevolentia, ae, f., good will, kindness.

bini, distrib. numeral, two each, two at a time.

bipertito, adv., in two divisions. bos, bovis, ox.

brevis, e. short.

bruma, ae, f., winter, winter solstice (shortest day in the year); = brevissima (dies).

C

C. = Caius or Gaius

cado, ere, cecidi, casum, fall, die or be slain in battle.

caedes. is, f., killing, slaughter.

caeruleus, a, um, deep blue.

caespes, caespitis, m., sod, turf. calamitas, atis, f., disaster.

capillus, ī, hair.

capio, ere, cepi, captum, take.

capul, itis, n., head.

caro, carnis, f., flesh, meat.

carrus, i, m., cart, wagon.

castra, ōrum, n. plur., camp.

cāsus, ūs, m., chance, accident.

causa, ae, f., cause, reason; causa, for the sake of.

cēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, yield, retire.

celer, eris, ere, swift, quick.

celeritās, ātis, f., quickness, speed. celeriter, quickly.

centum, a hundred.

centurio, onis, m., centurion.

certe, certainly, exactly.

certus. a, um, certain, exact; certior fio, I am informed; certiorem facio, I inform.

ceterus, a, um (mostly in plur.), the rest, the others.

cibus, i, m., food.

cingo, ere, cinxi, cinctum, surround.

circiter, adv., about (of numbers). circuitus, üs, circuit, circumference, perimeter.

circum, around (acc.).

circumdo, dare, dedi, datum, surround.

circumeo, îre, îvî (iî), itum, go the rounds of, visit (in turn).

circumsisto, ere, stiti, surround, stand around.

circumvenio, ire, vēni, ventum, surround.

cis, citra, prep., this side of (acc.). citatus, swift.

citerior, hither, nearer.

citissime, most swiftly.

cīvitās, ātis, f., state.

clam, secretly.

clāmitō, āre, etc., cry out, shout.

clāmor, ōris, m., shout, outcry. clārus, a, um (bright, clear, loud),

renowned, distinguished.

cliens, entis, m., follower, adherent, retainer, dependent, vassal.

coerceo, ere, ui, itum, restrain.

coepī, isse, begin (always in perf. tenses).

cogito, are, etc., reflect, think over. cognosco, ere, cognovi, cognitum, learn, ascertain.

cogo, ere, coegi, coactum, 1. compel; 2. collect.

cohors, rtis f., cohort.

cohortor, ārī, cohortātus, exhort, urge.

collis, is, m., hill.

colligō (=conligō), ere, legī, lee- condiciō, tum, gather, assemble.

color, ōris, m., color.

commestus, üs, m., 1. instalment, relay; 2. supplies.

commemor & . re, etc., call to mind, mention, relate.

commendo, are, etc., intrust.

commilito, onis, m., fellow-soldier, comrado.

committo, ere, mīsī, missum, intrust; join (battle).

commodus, a, um, convenient, suitable.

commoror, ārī, ātus, delay.

communico, are, etc., share, communicate.

communis, e, common, general. commutatio, dnis, f., change.

comparo, are, etc., get together, get ready, procure, raise (forces). compello, ere, puli, pulsum, drive together.

comperio, ire, peri, pertum, discover, ascertain.

compleo. ēre, plēvī, plētum, fill. complūrēs, ium, several.

comporto, are, etc., carry together, gather. [seize.

comprehendo, ere, hendi, hēnsum, comprebo, āre, etc., confirm.

concido, ere, cidi, fall down, collapse. [ciliate.

concilio, are, etc., win over, conconcilium, I, n., council, assembly.

concito, are, etc., arouse, stir up. conclamo, are, etc., shout together.

concurro, ere, curri, cursum, run together.

concursus, üs, m., rushing toyether. condicio, onis, f., condition,

conduco, ere, duxi, ductum, bring together; hire.

confero, ferre, tuli, latum (or collatum), bring together, betake.

confertus, perf. part. pass. of confercio, crowded, closely packed. confestim, immediately.

conficio, ere, feci, lectum, finish, conclude, accomplish, exhaust or disable.

confido, ere, fisus sum, semi-dep., believe in. trust, feel sure; governs abl. or dat.

confirmo. are, etc., strengthen, encourage, assert.

confiteor, eri, fessus, confess.

confligo, ere, flixi, flictum, engage. confluens, entis, m., confluence, junction (of rivers).

conicio (conjicio), ere, jeci, jectum, hurl, fling.

conjungō. ere, jūnxī, jūnctum, join, unite.

conjūrātiō, onis, f., conspiracy, sworn league.

conlaudo (collaudo), are, etc., praise highly.

conligo, see colligo.

conloco (colloco), are, etc., set, station.

conformation (colloquium), î, n.,

conloquor (colloquor), ī, locūtus, converse, confer, parley.

conor, āri, ātus, attempt, endeavor, try.

conscendo, ere, scendi, scensum, embark.

consector, arī, atus, follow, pur-

consentio, îre, sensi, sensum,

consequor, sequi, secutus, overtake, follow up, attain, gain.

consido, ere, sêdî, sessum (sit down together), encamp, settle.

consilium, i, n., plan, scheme, counsel, judgment.

consimilis, e, very like.

consisto, ere, stiti, stand firm, halt, gain a footing.

consolor, arī, atus, console, comfort.

conspectus, üs, m., sight, view.

conspicio, ere, spexi, spectum, catch sight of, behold, see.

conspicor, arī, atus, perceive, be-

constat, impersonal verb, it is well known, agreed.

constituo, uere, ui, ütum, decide, settle; resolve, determine; draw up (troops), station.

consuesco, ere, suevi, become accustomed; consuevi, perf. = am accustomed; consueveram, pluperf. = was accustomed.

consuetudo, inis, f., custom.

consul. is. m., consul.

consulo, ere, sului, sultum, consult (acc.); with dat., consult the interests of.

consulto, adv., purposely.

consumo, ere, sumpsi, sumptum, consume, spend (time).

consurgo, ere, surrexi, surrectum, arise, rise up.

contemno, ere, tempsī, temptum, despise, make light of.

contendo, ere, tendo, tentum, strive, hasten; contend.

contentio, onis, f., rivalry.

contestor, arī, atus, call to witness. contexo, ere, texuī, textum, weave together, bind together.

continens, ntis, f., mainland; as adj., continuous.

contineo, ere, tinui, tentam, restrain, contain, bound.

contingo, ere, tigī, tāctum, touch, reach.

continuus, a, um, continual, continuous, unbroken.

contio, onis, f., assembly; harangue.

contra, against, contrary to, opposite (aec.); as adv., on the contrary.

contrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctum, draw together, assemble.

convenio, ire, veni, ventum, come together, assemble, muster.

conventus, üs, m., assembly, assize court.

converto, ere, verti, versum, turn about.

convoco, are, etc., call together, assemble (trans.).

coorior, īrī, ortus, arise.

copia, ae, f., abundance, plenty, supply; plur., (military) forces.

corpus, oris, n., body.

corus, i, m., north-west wind.

cotidianus, a, um, adj., daily.

cotidie, adv., daily.

creber, bra, brum, numerous, frequent.

crēdo, ere, didī, ditum, believe, trust (dat. of person).

cruciatus, ūs, m., torture.

cultura, ae, f., cultivation.

cum, 1. prep., with (abl.); 2. conj., when, while, since, although.

cunctor, ārī, ātus, hesitate, delay.

cupidus, a, um, eager for, desirous | deinceps, in succession. of (gen.).

cür, why.

curo, are, etc., take care, see after, get (a thing done).

currus, üs, m., chariot.

cursus, üs, m., course; speed (curro, run).

cüstodia, ae, f., guard.

de, down from: about, concerning; from, owing to (abl.).

debeo, êre, ni, itum, owe; ought. dēcēdo, ere, cessī, cessum, depart.

decem, ten; decimus, tenth. dēcernē, ere, crēvī, crētum, decide, resolve.

decerto, are, etc., fight to the end.

declivis, e, sloping.

dedecus, oris, n., disgrace.

dēditio, onis, f., surrender.

dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditum, surrender, give up.

deduce, ere, duxi, ductum, launch: withdraw.

dēfatīgō, āre, etc., weary, exhaust. defectio, onis, revolt, defection.

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsum, ward of, defend, protect.

defensor, oris, m., defender.

dēfero, ferre, tūlī, lātum, offer, report, submit.

dēficio, ere, fēcī, fectum, fail, fall short, fall away, revolt.

dēfigo, ere, fixī, nixum, fasten down.

defiuo, ore, fluxi, fluxum, flore down.

deformis, e, ill-shapen.

děicio, ere, jecī, jectum, throw down, unhorse, dismount.

delecto, are, etc., please, delight.

dēligō, ere, legī, lectum, choose.

dēligō, āre, etc., bind, fasten.

delitesco, ere, litui, lie in ambush. dēmentia, ac. f., madness, folly.

dēmeto, ere, messui, messum, reap, harvest.

dēmigrē, āre, etc., remove, move away.

dēmittē, ere, mīsī, missum, send down, let down.

dēmō, ere, dēmpsī, dēmptum, take away.

dēmonstro, are, etc., show, point out, mention.

dēmum, at last.

dēni, ae, a, ten in each case.

densus, a, um, thick, dense.

denuntio, are, etc., announce, declare.

dēpono, ere, posuī, positum, put down, lay aside, put away.

dēperiō, īre, periî, perish.

deprecor, ari, atus, beg off, supplicate. Seize.

dēprehendē, ere, hendī, hēnsum, dēscendo, ere, scendi, scēnsum, descend, dismount.

dēserō, serere, seruī, sertum, abandon, desert.

dēsiderē, āre, etc., look for in vain, miss.

dēsiliō, īre, siluī, sultum, leap

desisto, ere, destiti, leave of, desist from (abl.).

despero, are, etc., despair of (acc.). cēsum, deesse, defui (sum), am lacking.

dēterreō, ēre, uī, territum, frighten from, deter, hinder.

dētrimentum, I, n., loss.

dēturbō, āre, etc., dislodge.

devoa, ere, vexi, vexum, carry down, away.

dexter, tra, trum, on the righthand side, right.

dico, ere, dixi, dictum, say, tell. dictum, i, n., word, statement.

diēs, ēi, m. (sometimes fem. in sing.), day, date.

differo, ferre, distuli, dilatum, differ; defer, postpone.

difficultas, atis, f., difficulty.

diffidδ, ere, fisus sum, semi-dep., distrust.

dignitas, atis, f., worth, dignity, position.

dījūdicō, āre, etc., judge between, determine.

diligens, entis, careful.

diligentia, ae, f., carefulness.

dimico, are, etc., fight.

dimidium, ī, n., half.

dīmitto, ere, mīsī, missum, dismiss; send out, leave, quit.

discēdo, ere, cessi, cessum, depart, withdraw. [drawal.

withdraw. [drawal. discessus, üs, m., departure, with-

disciplina, ae, f., training. dispar, paris, adj., unequal.

dispono, ere, posui, positum, place at intervals, distribute.

dissimulo, are, etc., conceal.

distribuō, ere, uī, ūtum, distribute, divide up.

diū, diūtius, diūtissimē, long (of time).

diutinus, a, um, lasting for a long time.

dīvidō, ere, dīvīsī, dīvīsum, divide, separate.

do, dăre, dedi, dătum, give.

doceo, ēre, uī, doctum, teuch, inform.

doleo, ere, ui, grieve.

dolor, oris, m., grief, resentment, indignation.

dölus, i, m., craft, guile, trick.

domesticus, a, um, domestic, internal, civil (war).

domus, ûs, f., home, house.

dubitātiō, onis, f., hesitation.

ducenti, ae, a. two hundred.

dūco, ere, dūxī, ductum, lead; deem, think.

dum, while; until; provided that.

duo, duae, duo, two.

duodēni, ae, a, twelve each.

duplico, are, etc., double.

dūrus, a, um, hard.

dux, ducis, m., leader, general.

### E

5, ex, out of, from; according to (abl.).

ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, lead out. effēminō, āre, etc., make effeminute, weaken, enervate.

efficio, ere, feci, fectum, accomplish, render, make, cause.

effugio, ere, fugi, escape.

effundo. ere, fudi, fusum, pour forth.

**Egredior**, i, gressus, go forth; disembark, land (intrans.).

ēgregius, a, um, extraordinary, excellent; adv. ēgregiē.

ēgressus, ūs, m., landing, disembarkation,

Sicio (Sjicio), ere, jecī, jectum, throw out; with reflexive pron., rush out.

öläbor, i, lapsus, slip out, escape.

šmitto, ere, mīsī, missum, send excipio. .., cēpī, ceptum, receive,

enim, conj., for (never put first). ônûntio, are, etc., announce.

eo, îre, îvî (ii), itum, go.

ed, 1. adv. of place, thither (an old acc.); 2. adv. of degree (really abl. of is), the,

eddem, to the same place.

eques, itis, m., horseman, cavalry-

equester, tris, ire. (of) cavalry (adj.).

equitatus, ûs, m., cavalry (noun). equus, i, m., horse.

ergā, towards (of conduct) (acc.).

ēripiō, ere, ui, reptum, snutch, rescue.

erro, are, etc., wander; stray, err, make a mistake.

ēruptiō, onis, f., a sally (rumpō, break).

esseda (essedum), war-chariot (British).

essedarius, î, m., chariot-warrior, charioteer.

et, and, both, even, also.

etiam, even, also.

etsi, even if, although.

ēvenio, īre, vēnī, ventum, turn out, result.

eventus, üs, m., result, outcome.

evoco, are, etc., call jorth, sum-

exagito, are, etc., huruss.

examino, are, etc., test (in the balance).

exardesco, ere, arsi, arsum, bluze forth, be inflamed.

excedo, ere, cessi, cessum, leave, withdraw.

succeed to, relieve.

excito, are, etc., excite, stir up.

excludo, ere, clusi, clusum, exclude, cut off (claudo).

excuso, are, etc., excuse.

exeo, īre, īvī (iī), itum, go out.

exerceo, ere, ui, itum, exercise, drill, practise.

exercitătio, onis, f., exercise, drill, practice.

exercitus, ūs, m., army.

exhaurio, īre, hausī, haustum. draw out, empty.

exignitas, atis, f., smallness.

exiguus, a, um, small, scanty.

existimo, are, etc., think.

existimătio, onis, f., opinion.

exitus, us, result, issue, conclusion, end.

expeditio, onis, foray, light-armed march.

expeditus, a, um, unhampered, tree, lightly equipped.

expello, ere, puli, pulsum, expel, drive out.

experior, īrī, expertus, try, make triul.

explorator, oris, m., scout.

exploro, are, etc., investigate, search; make sure of.

expono, ere, posui, positum, place out, disembark, display.

exsisto (existo), sistere, stiti, arise.

exspecto (expecto), are, etc., await, wait for (acc.); wait.

exsto, stare, stand out.

extrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctum, draw out, protract, spin out, employ (time).

extrēmus, a, um, farthest, last.

# P

faber, bri, m., workman.

facilis, č, easy; adv. facilě.

facio, ere, feci, factum, make, do; passive, fio.

factum, I, n., deed, act, fact (really perf. part. used substantively).

facultas, atis, f., opportunity, means, chance.

fagus, i, f., beech-tree.

fallo, ere, fefelli, falsum, deceive, escape notice of, disappoint.

falx, falcis, f., sickle, grappling-hook.

fama, ae, f., report, tulk, fame.

fames, is (abl. fame of 5th decl.), f., hunger, famine.

fămiliăris, is, m., close friend.

fas, n. (indeel.), that which is right, lawful (in a religious sense).

feliciter, adv. of felix, happily, fortunately.

fera, ae, f., wild animal, beast.

fere, adv., almost, nearly.

fero. ferre, tuli, latum, bear, carry.

ferramentum, i, n., iron tool.

ferrum, i, n., iron; the sword. fertilis, e, fertile.

ferus, a, um, wild, savage.

fidēlis, e, faithful, loyal.

fides. ei, f., faith, word (of honor), loyalty, protection.

figura, ae, f., shape, build.

fīlius, ī, m., son.

fingo, ere, finxi, fictum, invent (a story), form artificially (compare Eng. fiction, fictitious).

finio, ire, ivi, itum, finish, end, be a boundary, limit.

finis, is, m. (rarely f.), end, limit,

boundary; plur., fines, territory.

finitimus, a, um, bordering, neighboring; as noun, neighbor.

fio, fieri, factus sum (passive of facio), be made; be done; become, take place.

firmiter, adv. of firmus, strongly. firmitudo, inis, f., strength, stability.

firmus, a, um, strong.

flecto, ere, flexi, flexum, bend, turn.

fietus, üs, m., weeping.

flo, tlure, etc., blow.

florens, entis, flourishing.

fluctus, üs, m., wave.

flümen, minis, n., river.

fore = futurus esse, fut. inf. of

forma, ae, f., shape.

forte, adv. (really abl. of fors), by chance.

fortis, e, brave, strong (mentally); adv., fortiter.

fortuna, ae, f., good (or bad) fortune, success (caused by circumstances).

fossa, ae, f., ditch, trench (fodio, dig).

frango, ere, frēgī; frāctum, break. frāter, tris, m., brother.

fremitus, üs, m., noise (of voices), uproar.

frequens, entis, numerous, in great numbers.

frigidus, a, um, cold (adj.).

frigus, oris, n., cold (noun).

frumertarius, a, um, pertaining to corn or grain; res frumentaria, corn supply, grain supply. frumentor, ari, atus, get grain, hic, haec, hôc, demonst. pron. or

frümentum, 1, n., grain, corn.

früsträ, adv., in rain.

fuga, ae, f., flight, rout.

fagio, ere, fügi, fagitum, sec.

fumus, i, m., smoke.

funda, ae, f., sling.

funis, is, m., rope, cable, hawser.

gallina, ae, f., hen.

gaudeo, ēre, gavīsus sum, semidep., rejoice.

gener, eri, m., son-in-law.

gens, atis, f., race, nation.

genus, eris, n., kind, class, fumily.

gero, ere, gessi, gestum, carry. carry on, perform, do, wage (war).

gladius, ī, m., sword.

f

5,

ut

gloria, ae, f., glory, renown.

gracia, ae, f., favor, good will, influence; gratitude, thanks.

gravis, e, heavy, serious; adv., graviter; graviter fero, I resent, am indignant or annoyed

gravitās, ātis, f., weight, impor-

gubernator, oris, helmsman, pilot. gusto, are, etc., taste.

habed, ere, ni, itum, have, hold; deem, consider.

haud, not.

hiberna, orum (n. plur. of adj. hibernus), winter quarters, winter camp (castra understood).

Hibernia, ae, f.,-Ireland.

adj., this.

hic, adv., here.

hiemo, are, etc., winter, pass the winter.

hiems, is, f., winter.

Hispania, ac, f., Spain.

homo, inis, m. or f., human being, man; plur., homines, people.

honestus, a, um, honorable, noble. honor, oris, m., honor (outward). hora, ac. f., hour.

borridus, a, um (slaggy, bristly), repellent, dreadful.

hortor, ari, atus, exhort, encourage, arge.

hospitium, i, n., friendship.

hostis, is, m., enemy.

huc, adv., hither; huc accedit, to this is added.

hūmānus, a, um, civilized, human. humilis, e, low, lowly, humble, submissive.

humilitas, atis, f., lowness, humility.

## I or J

Note. - J !s merely another form of i to denote the consonant or y value, i.e. where i does not form a separate syllable but is thickened into an introductory sound.

jacio, ere, jēcī, jactum, throw; disting. from jaceo, êre, lie (down).

jaculum, î, n., javelin.

jam, now, already; by this time. ibi, there.

ideirco, for that reason.

idem, eadem, idem, same.

idoneus, a, um, suitable. ignis, is, m., fire.

ignobilis, e, unrenowned, obscure, impetro, are, etc., obtain (a re-

ignoro, are, etc., am ignorant 0%.

ignöscö, ere, gnövi, gnötum, pardon (dat.).

ignõtus, a, um, unknown.

ille, illa, illud, that (denoting remoteness).

illo, adv., thither,

Illyricum, 1, n., Illyricum, a conntry on the north-east coast of the Adriatic.

immānis, e. huge, immense.

immittō, ere, misi, missum, s nd in, let in.

impedimentum, I, II., hindrance; plur., baggage.

impedio, îre, îvî, îtum, hinder, obstruct, impede.

impeditus, a, um, perf. part., hindered, humpered; of a place, impassable.

impello, ere, puh, pulsum, urge on.

impēnsus, a, um (unweighed), enormous, extravagant.

imperator, oris, m., commander, general.

imperatum, î. n. (really perf. part.), something ordered, a command.

imperitus, a, um, unskilled in (gen.).

imperium, i, n., command (the indignus, a, um, unworthy, power or right).

impero, are, etc., 1. order, command (dat. of person receiving ined. ire, ivi (ii), itum, enter, enter the order, clause of purpose for thing ordered = Eng. inf.); 2. demand (acc. of thing de- infero, ferre, tali, latum, wage mandedi

quest)

impetus, us, m., attack, charge; impetus, force.

imploro, are, etc., beseech, implore, invoke.

importo, are, etc., import, bringin. improvisus, a, um, unforeseen; de improviso, unexpectedly.

imprūdēns, ntis, rash, thoughtless, unforesteing; unaware, unsuspecting.

imprūdentia, av. f., thoughtlessmess, lack of foresight.

imus, superl. of inferus, lowest.

in, abl. or acc., in, into.

inanis, e, empty.

incendium, ī, n., fire, conflagration.

incertus, a, um, uncertain.

incip.o, ere, cepi, ceptum, begin. incito, are, etc., excite, spur on, urge on.

incognitus, a, um, unknown. incolo, ere, colui, cultum, inhabit; dwell.

incolumis, e, safe, unhurmed.

incommode, inconveniently, unfortunately.

incommodum, î, n., mishap, injury, disadvantage.

incredibilis, e. incredible.

incursio, onis, f., raid, foray. inde, thence, next.

indutiae, arum, f. plur., truce, armistice.

on, adopt.

inferior, lower.

offensive warfare.

(a reînficio, ere, feci, fectum, dye. infinitus, a, um, unlimited, unurge; nu abered. In liemitas, atis, f., weakness, , imnich heess. lafirmus, a, um, weak, feeble. ugin.

înfluo. ere, fluxi, fluxum, flow into.

lafra, helme.

seen;

tleas.

HNUS-

tless.

gra-

gin.

on,

hit;

un-

in-

ce.

ter

90

ŋέ.

ingens, entis, huge, vast.

ingredior. i, gressus, enter. iniciō (injiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, throw into, inspire.

inimicus, î, m., enemy (personal); as adj., unfriendly.

iniquus, a, um, unequal, unfavorable, unfair.

initium, i, beginning.

injuria, ae, f., harm, wrong-doing, wrong, injustice.

injussi, without the order of.

inopia, ae, f., want, scarcity.

inopinans, antis, not empecting, off one's guard.

inquam, say I: most common form inquit, says he, he says.

inrumpo. ere, rūpī, ruptum, burst in, dash in.

insciens, ntis, unaware.

inscius, a, um, ignorant, unaware. insequor, i, secutus, pursue, follow.

Insidiae, arum, f. plur., ambuscade, treachery, stratagem.

insinuo, are, etc., with reflexive pron., work one's way in.

Insisto, ere, stiti, stand on, get firm footing.

instibilis, e, unsteady.

Instituo, ere, ui, ūtum, form, build; set about.

institutum, i, custom, mode of life. insto. sture, stiti, press on.

înstruo, ere, struxi, structum, draw up, equip. frained. insuefactus, a. um, accustomed,

Insuetus, a, um, unaccustomed. insula, ac, f., island.

integer, gra, grum, whole, uninjured.

intellego, ere, lexi, lectum, know, understand, perceive.

inter, between (acc.).

intercedo, ere, cessi, cessum, come Intween, intervene, fountion.

interdico, ere, dixi, dictum, forbid, interes, meanwhile.

interficio, ere, feei, feetum, kill. interior, inner.

intermitto, ere, misi, missum, interrupt, discontinue (temporarily).

interpono, ere, posui, positum, interpose.

intersum, esse, fui, am between; impersonal, interest, it is importunt.

intervällum, ī, n., interval. intra, within (acc.).

introitus, üs, m., entrance, approuch.

inusitatus, a, um, unfamiliar, strunge.

inūtilis, e, useless.

invenio, ire, veni, ventum, find, discover.

inveterasco, ere, veteravi, grow old, become established.

invito, are, etc., invite.

invitus, a, um, unwilling.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, self, very.

is, ea, id, he, this, that, it.

ita, so, thus.

itaque, and so, therefore.

item, likewise.

iter, itineris, n., road, journey, march.

Itius Portus, a harbor near site of Calais, opposite Dover.

jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, order,

jūdicium, ī, n., judgment, decision. jūdico, āre, etc., judge, deem, consider.

jugum, î, n., yoke.

jumentum, i, n., yoke-animal, beast of burden, baggage-animal.

junctūra, ae, f., joining.

jungo, ere, jūnxī, junctum, join. jūs, jūris, n., right, law.

jūsjūrandum, jūrisjurandī, n.,

jūstus, a, um, just, truthful.

L. = Lucius.

labor, oris, m., work, toil, hardship.

labor, ī, lapsus, slip, fail.

lahoro. are, etc., labor, toil, be in distress.

labrum, i, n., lip.

lac, lactis, n., milk.

lacesso, ere, cessivi, cessitum, provoke, attack.

laetitia, ae, f., joy.

lapis, idis, m., stone.

late, widely.

latitudo, inis, breadth, width.

latus, a, um, broad, wide.

latus, eris, n., side.

laudo, are, etc., praise.

laus, laudis, f., praise, glory.

lavatum, wash, bathe (trans.;

the intrans. meaning is rendered by the pass.).

lēgātiō, onis, f., embassy.

logatus, ī, m., deputy, lieutenant (staff officer); ambassador, envoy.

legio, onis, f., legion.

lēnis, e, mild, gentle; adv., lēniter.

lepus, ŏris, m., hare.

levis, e, light, weak, fickle.

levitās, ātis, lightness, fickleness.

levo, are, etc., lighten, relieve.

lēx, lēgis, t., a law, enactment.

liber, era, erum, free.

liberaliter, generously.

liberi, orum, m., children.

līberō, āre, etc., free.

libertas, atis, f., liberty, freedom.

licet, ere, uit, impersonal, it is lawful, permitted.

lis, lītis, f., dispute, quarrel.

littera, ae, letter (of the alphabet); plur., a letter, epistle, despatch.

litus, oris, n., shore.

lčcus, ī, m., place; plur., loca.

longe, far.

longinquus, a, um, distant.

longitudo, inis, f., length.

longus, a, um, far, long (usually of distance).

loquor, i, locutus, speak.

lorica, ae, f., breastplate; breastwork.

luna, ae, f., moon.

lūx, lūcis, f., light.

magis, adv., more.

magistrātus, ūs, 1. magistracy; 2. magistrate.

māgnitūdo, inis, f., size. lavo. are, lavi, lotum, lautum, or magnopere, adv., corresponding

to magnus, greatly, earnestly.

magnus, a, um, great.

mājor, greater; mājores nātū, elderly men, older men; majores, ancestors.

mando, are, etc., intrust, enjoin. mane, early in the morning.

maneo, ēre, mānsī, mānsum, remain.

manus, üs, f., hand; band, force. mare, maris, n., sea.

maritimus, a, um, maritime, of the sea.

mātoria, ae, f., timber.

mātūrus, a, um, early.

māximē, superl. of māgnopere, most greatly, chiefly, especiully.

māximus, a, um, greatest.

medeor, ērī, remedy, cure (dat.).

mediterraneus, a, um, inland.

medius, a, um, middle.

membrum, ī, n., limb. memoria, ae, f., memory.

mensura, ae, f., measurement.

mercator, oris, m., truder, merchant.

meridianus, a, um, at noon, mid-

meridies, ei, noon, midday; south.

meritum, i, n., service, good deed. meto, ere, messui, messum, mow, reap, harvest.

metus, üs, m., fear.

meus, a, um, my.

ly

st-

y;

ing

1.

miles, itis, m., soldier.

militaris, e, military.

mille, thousand; plur., millia, thousands.

minor, us, smaller (parvus).

minuo, ere, ui, ütum, lessen, diminish. .

minus, adv., less.

miror, ari, atus, wonder, wonder

missus, ūs, act of sending; missū Caesaris, by the bidding of Caesar.

mitto, ere, mīsī, missum, send.

mõbilis, e, changeable, fickle.

mobilitas, ātis, f., activity, quickness.

moderor, arī, atus, guide, control.

modo, adv., only, just.

modus, i, m., limit, manner, plan, style.

mollis, e, soft, smooth (of a beach).

moneō, ëre, ui, itum, warn, advise. mons, ntis, m., mountain, mountain range.

mŏra, ae, f., delay.

moror, ārī, ātus, delay.

mors, mortis, f., death.

mos, moris, m., custom, habit; plur., character.

mõtus, üs, movement, motion; rising, disturbance.

moveō, ēre, movī, motum, move.

mulier, eris, f., woman. multitudo, inis, f., multitude.

multo, adv. of degree, by far, much.

multum, adv. greatly, to a great extent.

multus, a, um, much; plur. many.

mūnio, īre, īvī, ītum, fortify.

münitio, onis, f., fortification, defence.

nam, namque, conj., for.

nanciscor, ī, nactus, find, obtain.

duced.

nātio, onis, f., race, tribe.

nātūra, ae, f., nature, character.

nātus, a, um, born.

nātus, ūs, m., birth (used only in abl. nātū).

nauta, ae, m., sailor.

nāv dis, e, naval.

ni igātiō, onis, f., sailing, navigation.

nāvigium, ī, n., boat.

nāvigō, āre, etc., sail.

nāvis, is, f., ship.

ne, conj. lest, in order that not; no . . . quidem, not even.

-ně, interrog. enclitic, 1. in a direct question, merely a sign of interrogation, not translated; 2. in an indirect question, whether.

nec, neque, neither, nor, and not et non.

necessario, adv., of necessity; unavoidably.

necesse, n., adj., necessary, unavoidable.

neco, āre, etc., slay, kill.

neglego, ere, neglexī, neglectum, omit, neglect, disregard.

nego, are, etc., deny.

negotium, i, n., business, task.

nēmō, dat. nēminī, acc. nēminem, no one; gen. and abl. not used; nullius and nullo used instead.

neque, see nec.

neu, neve = et ne, conj., and that not, nor.

nihil. nil, indeel., nothing. nihilo minus, none the less (nihilo,

an adv. = by nothing).nisi, unless, if not.

nascor, i, natus, be born, pro- nobilis, e, of good birth, noble, renowned.

nobilitas, atis, f., nobility.

noceo, ēre, uī, itum, injure, hurt (dat.).

noctū, adv., by night.

nocturnus, a, um, nightly, nocturnal.

nölö, nölle, nölui, am unwilling.

nomen, minis, n., name.

nominatim, by name, personally. non, not.

nondum, not yet.

nonnullus, a, um, some.

nonus, a, um, ninth.

nister, tra, trum, our.

novem, mine.

novitās, ātis, f., newness, strangeness, novelty.

novus, a, um, fresh, new; novissimus, last.

nox. noctus, f., night.

nüdö, äre, etc., strip, bare.

nūllus, a, um. gen. nūllīus, dat. nülli, no, none.

numerus, ī, m., number.

nummus, ī, m., coin, money.

nunc, now.

numquam (nunquam), never.

nūntio, are, etc., announce, report.

nuntius, i, m., 1. messenger; 2, message.

nūtus, üs, m., nod, sign.

ob, on account of (acc.).

obeo, îre, îvî (iî), itum, go to meet, encounter.

obicio (objicio), ere, jecī, jectum, put in the way.

observo, are, etc., observe, watch, heed.

obsěs, idis, m. or f., hostage. obsideo, ēre, sēdī, sessum, besiege, invest.

obsidio, onis, f., siege.

obstinātē, stubbornly, persisten'ly. obstruo, ere, struxi, structum, barricade.

obtempero, are, etc., obey, submit to (dat.).

obtineo, ēre, ui, tentum, hold.

occasio, onis, opportunity, chance. occasus, ūs, m., setting (of the sun).

occidens, entis, setting (adj.); occidens (sol), the setting sun; the west.

occido, ere, cidi, cisum (caedo, cut), kill.

occido, ere, cidi, casum (cado, fall), fall, die.

occulo, ere, occului, occultum, hide, conceal.

occulto, are, etc., hide, conceal.

occupo, are, etc., occupy, seize.

octāvus, a, um, eighth.

octingenti, eight hundred. octo, eight.

octoginta, eight hundred.

oculus, ï, m., eye.

offero, ferre, obtuli, oblatum, present.

officium, î, n., duty, service.

omnino, altogether, at all. omnis, e, all, every.

onerarius, a, um, of burden; onerāria (nāvis), transport.

onero, are, etc., load. onus, eris, n., load, cargo.

opera, ae, service, pains, exertion,

opinio, onis, f., belief, reputation.

oportet, ēre, uit, impersonal, it behooves, is necessary.

opportune, opportunely, happily. opportunus, a, um, suitable, opportune, fortunate.

cpprimo. ere, pressi, pressum, surprise, overwhelm, crush.

oppugnātio, onis, f., assault.

oppugno, are, etc., attack, assault.

optimus, a, um, best, superl. of bonus.

opus, eris, n., work; need, necessity (lit. a work to be attended

ora, ae, f., coast.

oratio, onis, f., speech, language.

örātor, öris, m., spokesman, messenger, speaker.

orbis, is, m., ring, circle.

ordo, inis, m., rank.

orior, īrī, ortus, arise, rise.

ōrō, are, etc., beg, entreat. os, oris, n., mouth, face.

ostendo, ere, ostendo, ostentum or ostensum, show, display.

ŏvum, ī, n., egg.

pābulātor, ōris, m., foruger. pābulor, ārī, ātus, forage.

pāco, āre, etc., pacify, quiet, subdue.

paene, almost, nearly.

paenitet, êre, uit, impersonal, it repents; mē paenitet hūjus rei, I repent of this thing (acc. of person; gen. of cause).

pagus, ī, m., canton, district.

palam, openly.

palūs, palūdis, f., marsh.

par, paris, adj., equal.

parco, ere, peperci (supine par- pendo, ere, pependi, pensum, sum rare), spare (dat.).

parens, entis, m. or f., parent.

pāreō, ēre, uī, obey.

părio, ere, peperi, partum, bring forth, acquire.

paro, are, etc., prepare.

pars, partis, f., part.

partim, adv., partly.

parvulus, a, um, little, very small.

parvus, a, um, small, little.

passim, everywhere.

passus, ūs, m., pace, double step (about five feet).

pateo, are, ui, lie open.

pater, tris, m., father.

patientia, ae, f., patience, endurance.

patior, patī, suffer, passus, allow.

paucitās, ātis, f., fewness.

pauci, ae, a, few.

paulatim, gradually.

paulisper, a little while.

paulo, adv., (by) a little (of difference), used with comparatives and ante and post.

paulum, adv., a little, slightly (of extent).

pax, pacis, f., peace.

pecunia, ae, f., money.

pecus, pecoris, n., cattle (collectively), herd, flock.

pecus, udis, f., a single head of cattle.

pedes, itis, m., foot-soldier.

pedester, tris, tre, adj., on foot, on land.

peditātus, ūs, m., infantry.

pellis, is, f., skin, hide.

pello, ere, pepuli, pulsum, drive.

weigh, pay.

per, through (acc.).

perago, ere, egi, actum, transact throughout, complete, finish.

percipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, perceive, note.

percontătio, onis, f., inquiry.

percurro, ere, curri, cursum, run along.

percutio, ere, cussi, cussum (quatio, shake), strike violently, nierce.

perduco, e.e, duxi, ductum, lead through.

pereo, ire, īvī (iī), itum, perish.

perequito, are, etc., drive or ride through.

perexiguus, a, um, very small, scanty.

perfero, ferre, tuli, latum, bring through, carry (word); endure.

perficio, ere, feci, fectum, perform, accomplish, finish.

perfidia, ae, f. faithlessness, treachery.

perfuga, ae, m., deserter, fugitive. perfugio, ere, fugi, flee.

perfugium, i, n., refuge.

periculum, i, n., danger, hazard, risk.

perlego, ere, lēgī, lēctum, read through.

permaneo, ēre, mānsī, mānsum, remain, continue.

permitto, ere. misi. missum. intrust.

permoveo, čre, movi, motum, alarm, disturb, influence.

permulceo, ēre, mulsi, mulsum, soothe, calm.

perpauci, ae, a, very few.

perrumpo, ere, rupi, ruptum, breuk through.

perscribo, ere, scripsi, scriptum, write fully.

persequor, sequi, secutus, follow, pursue.

persevērē, āre, etc., persist.

perspicio, ere, spexi, spectum, examine, reconnoitre, observe.

persuadeő, are, suasi, suasum, persuade (dat. of person; acc. of thing).

perterreo, ere, ui, itum, alarm, frighten.

pertimesco, ere, timui, dread, feur.

pertineo, ēre, uī, stretch, extend, tend, pertain.

perturbatio, onis, f., confusion, panic.

perturbe, are, etc., disturb, perplex, throw into confusion.

pervenio, ire, veni, ventum, with ad, arrive at, reach.

pēs, pedis, m., foot.

petō, ere, petīvī, petītum, seek, ask, attack.

pīlum, ī, n., javelin.

piscis, is, m., fish.

plāco, are, etc., appease.

plānus, a, um, level.

plēbs, plēbis, f., the common people.

plēnus, a, um, full.

plorique, aeque, aque, most, the majority.

plerumque, adv., for the most part, generally.

plumbum, i. n., lead; plumbum album, tin.

plus, compar. of multus, more.

poena, ae, f., penalty, punishment.

ruptum. polliceor, ērī, pollicitus, promise. pondus, eris, n., weight.

pono, ere, posui, positum, place. pons, pontis, m., bridge.

populor, ārī, ātus, ravage, lay waste.

populus, ī, m., a people, nation (not people in the plur. sense). porrō, adv., further, moreover.

porta, ae, f., gate, door.

porto, are, etc., carry.

portus, ūs, m., port, harbor.

posco, ere, poposci, demand.

possession of.

possum, posse, potui, am able, can.

post, prep. with acc., after; adv., afterwards.

postež, adv., afterwards.

posteāquam, postquam, conj., after. (Often separated into adv. post and conj. quam).

posterus, a, um, subsequent, following; chiefly in phrase postero die, on the following day.

postpono, ere, posuī, positum, defer, postpone.

postrēmo, adv., finally.

postridio, adv., contraction of postero dio, on the following day.

postulo, are, etc., demand.

potestäs, ātis, f., power, opportunity.

praeactitus, a, um, sharp-pointed (prae, in front).

praeceps, cipitis, headlong, precipitous, steep.

praeceptum, ī, n., instruction, in-

prascipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, in struct, order.

praecipito, are, etc., throw head- | praetermitto, ere, misi, missum,

praecipuus, a, um, special.

praeclūdo, ere, clūsī, clūsum, block up in front, stop, hinder.

praeda, ae, f., booty, plunder.

praedico, are, etc., herald, proclaim, declare.

praedico, ere, dixi, dictum, foretell, predict.

praedor, ārī, ātus, plunder.

praefectus, i, m., officer (see prae-

praeficio, ere, feci, fectum, put over, appoint in command of (acc. of person appointed: dat. of that over which).

praefigo, ere, fixi, fixum, fasten in front.

praemitto, ere, misi, missum, send forward, send ahead.

praemium, ī, n., reward.

praeparo, are, etc., prepare before-

praescrībo, ere, scripsī, scriptum. direct, command.

praesens, entis, present.

praesentia, ae, f., .presence; in praesentia, for the present.

praesertim, especially.

praesidium, ī, n., guard, protection, garrison.

praesto, adv., ready, at hand.

praesto, are, stitī, stitum, 1. display, perform (one's duty); 2. impersonal, praestat, it is better.

praesum, esse, fui, be over, be in command of (dat.)

praeter, prep., beyond, besides, except (acc.).

praeterea, adv., besides, moreover.

let pass.

praeuro, ere, ussī, ustum, burn in front, burn at the point.

precem (from theoretical nom. prex), f., prayer, entreaty.

premo, ere, pressi, pressum, press, hard press, crush.

pretium, î, n., price, cost.

pridie, on the day before.

primo, at first, firstly.

primum, first, in the first place. primus, a, um, first.

princeps, cipis, m., chief, chieftain; as adj., chief, foremosi.

principātus, ūs, chieftainship, leadership.

prior, ōris, compar. degree, first (of two), previous.

pristinus, a, um, old-time, former.

priusquam, conj., before (prius. adv., is often separated from quam, conj.).

privatim, adv., privately; individually.

privātus, a, um, private.

pro, in front of; instead of; as the equivalent of, as, for; in return for, in recognition of.

probo, are, avi atum, prove, approve.

procedo, ere, cessi, cessum, advance.

procul, afar, at a distance.

procurro, ere, curri, cursum, run forward.

prodeo, īre, īvī (iī) itum, go formaril.

prodo, ere, didī, ditum, 1. hand down; 2. betray.

produco, ere, duxi, duetum, lead prospicio, ere, spexi, spectum, see

proelior, ārī, ātus, tight.

proelium, i, n., battle, fight.

profectio, onis, departure, setting out.

proficio, ere, feci, fectum, accom-

proficiscor, ī, fectus, set out.

profiteor, eri, fessus, promise, declure.

profluo. ere, fluxi, flow 011ward.

profugio, ere, fügi, run away, Hee.

progredior, i, gressus, advance.

prohibed, ere, ui, itum, prevent, hinder.

proicio (projicio), ere, jeci, jectum, throw forward.

promissus, a, um, (of hair) long, Howing.

pronuntio, are, etc., declare, proclaim.

prope, prep., near (aec.); adv., neurly.

propello, ere, puli, pulsum, drive ahead, propel; rout.

propinquus, a, um, near, neighboring; as noun, kinsman, relative.

propius, adv., compar., nearer (governs acc.).

propter, on account of (acc.).

propteres, therefore, on this account; with quod, forms a phrase = because.

propugno, are, etc., sally forth to

prosequor, i, secutus, follow, pur-

prospectus, ūs, m., sight, view.

ahead, take precautions.

protego, ere, texī, tectum, guard in front.

protinus, forthwith, immediately. proveho, ere, vexi, vectum, carry forward.

provideo, ere, vidi, visum, provide, provide for.

provincia, ae, f., province.

proximus, a, um, superl. adj. nearest, next (prope).

publice, adv., as a nation.

puer, eri, m., boy; & pueris, from boyhood.

pugna, ae, f. fight, battle.

pugno, are, etc., fight.

pulvis, eris, m., dust.

pūrgo, are, etc., clear, excuse, exculpate.

păto, are, etc., think, deem.

Q. = Quintus.

qua, adv., by which way, where (really abl. sing. fem. of qui, modifying some such word as viā or parte).

quadraginta. forty.

quadringenti, ae, a, four hun-

quaero, ere, quaesīvī, quaesītum, seek, inquire.

quaestor, oris, m., quaestor (a kind of quartermaster or adjutant general).

quam, 1. adv. of degree, how; 2. conj., than, as; with superl. it denotes the highest degree cossible.

quamvis, 1. adv., however (much); 2. conj., although.

quanto, adv., by how much (really an abl.).

quantum, adv., how much, as much, as (really an acc.).

quantus, a, um, how much, how quisquam, quaequam, quidquam great; as much, as.

quare, herefore.

quartus, a. um. fourth.

quattuor, four.

-q.1e, and (denoting close connection); que . . . que, both . . .

queror, queri, questus, complain. qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who, which.

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron., whoever, whatever.

quid 1 interrog. adv., why? (really adverbial acc. of quis!)

quidam, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam, indef. pron. or adj., a certain.

quidem, adv., indeed; the phrase no . . . quidem = not even (always placed so as to inclose the emphasized word words).

quies, quietis, f., quiet, rest.

quia, conj., but that, but, that, often rendered from with negative verbs of hindering.

quindecim, nifteen.

quingenti, ae, a, five hundred.

quinquaginta, tifty.

quinque, tive.

quintus, a, um, fifth.

quis or qui (quae), quid or quod? rado, ere, rasī, rasum, shave. 1. interrog. pron. or adj., who, rarus, a, um, thin, scattered, at which, what? 2. after ne, si. nisi, indef. pron. or adj., any; ratio, onis, f., manner, method, fem. quae is practically used science.

only as an adj.; indef. may have qua instead of quae.

quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam, indef. pron., some one, any one.

or quicquam, indef. pron., any one, anything; used only in a negative or virtually negative connection.

quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, indef. pron. or adj., each, every.

quivis, quaevis, quidvis or quodvis, any one whatever, any you like, any at all.

quo, interrog. or rel. adv. of place, whither (really from an old acc.).

 $qu\bar{o}$ , conjunctive adv.; 1. = ut  $e\bar{o}$ . in order that, with comparatives; 2. by how much, the, correlative of eo, by that much, the, as in the expression "the more, the merrier" (really an abl. of difference).

quoad, until, as far as.

quoi. conj., 1. because; 2. the fact that.

quominus, conj. (" by which the less"), with verbs of hindering rendered from.

quoniam, since, seeing that.

auoque, also.

quotannis, every year, annually. quoties (quotiens), as often as.

intervals; in small parties.

rebellio, ouls, f., renewal of mur.

recedo, ere, cessi, cessum, retreat, retire.

recens, entis, recent, fresh, new. receptus, üs, m., retreat.

recipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, take back; se recipere, betake one's self, retreat, return, recover one's

recito, are, etc., read aloud.

recupero, are, etc., recover.

recuso, are, etc., object to, shrink from, refuse.

redeō, îre, îvî (iî), itum, return

redigō, ere, ēgī āctum, render, re-

reditus, üs, m., return.

redüco, ere, dūxī, ductum, lead buck.

refero, referre, rettuli, relatum, bring back; pedem refero, retreut.

reficio, ere, feci, fectum, repair. refugio, ere, fügi, flee.

regio, onis, f., region, district.

rēgnō, āre, etc., reign.

regnum, i, n., kingly power: sovereignty.

rēiciō (rējiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, drive back (jacio).

religio, onis, f., religious scruple. relinquo, ere, liqui, lictum, leave.

reliquus, a, um, remaining, the

remaneo, ere, mansi, mansum, remain.

rēmigō, āre, etc., row.

remigro, are, etc., move away.

remissus, a, um, slack, mild.

remitto, ere, mīsī, missum, send back, let go.

remollosco, ere, become soft, become enervated (mollis, soft).

removed, êre, môvi, môtum, move uran.

rēmus, î, m., oar,

renuntio. are, etc., bring back word, report.

repello, ere, reppuli, repulsum, drive buck.

repente. suddenly.

repentinus, a, um, sudden.

reperio, ire, repperi, repertum, find, discover.

repeto, ere, petivi (petii), itum, seek again.

reporto. are, etc., carry buck.

reposco, ere, demand back.

res, rei, f., thing, matter, affair.

rescindo, ere, rescidi, rescissum (cut back), cut down, break down (bridge or wall).

resisto, ere. stiti, stitum, resist, hold one's ground (dat.).

respicio, ere, spexi, spectum, look buck; look at.

respondeo, êre, spondi, sponsum, reply, answer.

responsum, i, n., reply, answer.

res publica, rei publicae, f., the state, commonwealth, public in-

restituo, ere, restitui, restitutum resture.

retineo, ere, tinui, tentum, hold back, retain.

retrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctum, drag back.

reverto, ere, verti, versum, return: also dep., revertor, verti, versus.

revoco, are, etc., call back.

rēx, rēgis, m., king.

ripa, ae, f., bank (of a river).
rivus, i, m., stream, river.
rogō, ăre, etc., ask.
rōta, ae, f., wheel.
rūmor, ōris, m., report, rumor.
rūrsus, adv., back, again.

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saepe, often.
sagitta, ae, f., arrow.
salus, ūtis, f., safety.
satis, enough, quite, fairly.
satisfacio, ere, fēcī, factum, give satisfaction, make amends.
saucius, a. um, wounded.
scālae, ārum, f. plur., ladder.

scapha, ae, f., skiff, boat.
scindo, ero, scidi, scissum, rend,
tear.

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scitum, know.
scribō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptum,
write.

scutum, ī, n., shield.

sē, sēsē, retlex. pron., himself, itself, themselves.

socius, otherwise.

secundum, prep., according to, along (aec.).

secundus, a, um, second, favorable, following.

sed. but.

sēdēs, is, f., seat, abode, settlement. sēmita, ac. f., path.

senātus, ūs, senate, council of elders (senex).

sententia, ae, f., opinion,

sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum, feel, perceive, am aware.

soparatus, a, um, apart, distinct, separate.

septem, seven.

septimus, a, um, seventh.

sequor, i, secutus, follow.

sermo, onie. m., conversation, talk.

sērē, adv., late, too late.

sero, ere, sevi, satum, sow, plant.

servio, ire, ivi (ii), itum, be slave to, serve (dat.).

servitüs, ütis, f., slavery.

servo, are, etc., keep, preserve (acc.).

servus, ī, m., slave.

sescenti or sexcenti, ae, a, six hundred.

seu, sive, either if ... or if; whether ... or (always conditional, not interrog.).

sēvocō, are, etc., call aside.

sex, six.

sī, if.

sic, so, thus.

siccitas, ātis, f., dryness, drought (siccus).

sicut, sicuti, just as.

significatio, onis, f., indication, proof.

significo, are, etc., indicate, show.

signum, i, n., sign, signal; standard.

silva, ae, f., a wood, forest.

silvestris, e, woody, wooded.

similis, e, like.

simul, at the same time (adv.); also = simulatque (-ac), at the same time as, as soon as (conj.).

simulātio, onis, f., pretence, arti-

simulo, are, etc., pretend.

sin, but if.

sine, without (abl.).

singillatim, singly, one by one.

singulāris, e, extraordinary, remarkable. singuli, ae, a, one at a time.

sinister, tra, trum, on the left hand, left.

sinistra, ae, f., left hand.

sino, ere, sīvī, situm, allow, per-

situs, ūs, m., situation.

socius, i, m., ally.

sől, sőlis, m., sun.

soleö, ere, solitus sum, semi-dep.,
am wort, am accustomed.

solitudo, inis, f., solitude.

sollicito, are, etc., stir up, tempt, tumper with.

sollicitus, a, um, anxious, dis-

solus, a, um, alone.

solvō, ere, solvī, solūtum, loosen: (nāvem) solvō, set sail. cast off.

spatium, i, n., space, distance, interval.

species, ei, f., appearance.

speculator, oris, m., spy.

speculātorius, a, um, for purposes of spying; nāvigium speculātorium, spy-boat.

spēro, are, etc., hope.

spēs, spei, f., hope.

spolio, are, etc., strip, rob of (abl.).

sponte (an abl.), in the phrase sua sponte, of his own accord.

statim, immediately.

statio, onis, 1., guard, outpost, picket.

statuo, ere, ui, ütum, resolve, fix, determine.

status, ūs, m., position.

stipendium, ī, n., soldier's pay, tribute.

sto, stare, steti, statum, stund.

strepitus, ūs, n., noise, din.

studeo, ere, ui, be eager for (dat.). studium, i, u., zeal, desire, enthusiusm.

sub, under, near, close up to (abl. or nec.)

subdücö, ere, dûxī, ductum, haul up, beach (a ship).

subductio, onis, f., hauling up, beaching.

subfodiō, ere. fōdī, fossum, stab beneath (fodiō, dig).

subició (subjició), ere, jeci, jectum, subject, expose to.

subito, suddenly.

sublatus, perf. part. of tollo.

subministro, are, etc., supply.

submitto, ere, misi, missum, send to the aid.

submoveo, êre, movī, motum, re-

subsequor, i, secutus, follow up

subsidium, i. n., support, assistunce; resource, reinforcement.

subsisto, ere, stiti, hold out, stand firm.

subsum, esse, fui, am close at hand.

subvenio, īre, vēuī. ventum, come to the aid of, succor (dat.).

succede, ere, cessi, cessum, come close up, take the place of, succeed to (dat.).

succido, ere, cidi, cisum, cut down (caedo).

succurro, ere, curri. cursum, hasten to the aid of, help (dat.).

sudis, is, f., stake. sum, esse, fui, am.

summa, ae, f., whole, summit, chief place, supremacy.

summus, a, um, superl. of supe-

rus, highest, topmost, greatest; summus mons, top of the mountain.

superior, oris, compar. of superus, higher; former, previous.

supero, are, etc., overcome.

supplicatio, onis, f., public thanks-

supplicium, ī, n., punishment.

supra, above (prep. with acc. or adv.).

suspicio, onis, f., suspicion.

suspicio, ere, spexi, spectum, suspect.

suspicor, arī, atus, suspect.

sustento, are, etc., support.

sustined, êre, uî, tentum, hold up, hold in check, withstand, hold one's ground.

suus, a, um, one's own, his, her, its, their (own), referring to the subject.

T

tālea, ae, f., bar.

talis,e, such (referring to kind).

tam, adv. of degree, so.

tamen, however, nevertheless, still. Tamesis, i, m., the Thames,

tametsi, although,

tandem, at lust.

tango, ere, tetigī, tāctum, touch.

tantulus, a, um, so small.

tantum, adv., so much; only.

tantus, a, um, so great, so much.

tardius (compar. of tarde.

slowly), too slowly, rather slowly.

tego, ere, texi, tectum, cover, hide. telum, i, n., weapon, missile.

temere, rashly.

temeritās, ātis, f., rashness.

tēmö, onis, m., pole (of a chariot).

tempestās, ātis, f., 1. weather; 2, storm.

tempus, oris, n., time.

teneo, ere, ui, tentum, hold, keep. tento = tempto, are, etc., try, make trial of, attempt, make an artempt upon; tamper with, tempt, incite.

tenuis, e, weak, slender, frail.

tergum, i, n., back.

terra, ac. f., land, earth.

terreo, ere, ui, itum, frighten, terrify.

territo, are, etc., frighten, terrify. terror, oris, m., terror, alarm.

tertius, a. um. third.

testüdő, inis, f., tortoise; testudo, a protection to soldiers formed by locking shields overhead; a movable shed.

timeo, ere, ui, fear, dread (acc.);
fear for (dat.).

timide, timidly.

timor, oris, m., fear, dread.

tolero, are, etc., bear, endure.

tollo, ere, sustuli, sublatum, lift, pick up, raise, remove, weigh (anchor).

tormentum, i, n., engine of war (torqueo, hurl).

torreo, ēre, uī, tostum, scorch.

tot, indeel., so many.

totus, a, um, whole, all.

trabs, is, f., beam.

trādo, ere, didī, ditum, hand over, surrender; hand down.

trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, lead across; take across.

trajectus, us, m., crossing, passage.

trāiciō (trājiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, pierce, transfix.

tranquillitas, ātis, f., calm.

trans, across (acc.).

transed, ire, ivi (ii), itum, cross.

transferö, ferra, tuli, lätum, carry

transfigo, ere, fixi, fixum, pieres, transfix.

transitus, ūs, m., crossing, pas-

transmarinus, a, um, from across the sea.

transmissus, fis, m., crossing.

transporto, are, etc., carry across, transport.

Transrhēnānus, a, um, living beyand the Rhine.

trecenti, ae, a, three hundred.

trepido, are, etc., be in a panic, be in hurried excitement.

tres, tria, three.

tribunus, i, m, tribune.

tribuō, ere, nī, ūtum, assign,

tributum. ī, m., tribute.

triduum, i, n., period of three days (três, diês).

triennium, i, n., period of three years (tres, annus).

trini, ae, a, three each.

tripertito, adv., in three divisions. triplex, triplicis, threefold, triple.

triquetrus, tra, trum. triangular. tueor, ērī, tūtus (tuitus), watch,

guard, protect. tum, then, at that time.

tumultus, üs, m., disturbance, ris-

tumulus, ī, m., mound, hill.

turms, ae, squadron (of horse).

turpis, e, base, disgraceful. turris, is, f., tower.

tūtus, a. um, eufe, protected.

ubi, where, when.

ulciscor, i, ultus, punish, take vengeance on.

allus, a, um, any (adj. corresponding to pron. quisquam in a negative connection).

ulterior, ins. further.

ültimus, a, um, farthest, last.

altro, of one's own accord, voluntarily.

umquam, ever.

und, adv., together.

unde, whence.

undecimus, a, um, eleventh. [sides. undique, from all parts, on all universus, a, um, all, as a whole. unus, o. um, one.

usque, with ad, right to.

usus, us, m., use, advantage, practice, experience.

ut, uti. 1. that, in order that (of purpose), with the subjunctive: 2. that, so that (of result), with the subjunctive; 3. as, when, with the indicative.

üter, tra, trum? which of two?

uterque, utraque, utrumque, each of two (the sing. of this renders the Eng. plur. both).

utilis, e, useful.

ūtilitās, ātis, f., expediency.

utor, i, asus, use, experience, enjou (abl.): studio titor, show

utrimque, adv., on both sides uxor, oris, f., wife.

vaco, are, etc., lie vacant, be va-

vadum, i, n., shallow, ford.

vagor, ārī, ātus, roam, wander.

valeo, ēre, ui, itum, be strong, able.

vallis, is, f., valley.

vallum, i, n., rampart, wall (of earth).

vāstō, āre, etc., lay waste, devastate.

vectīgal, ālis, n., tax.

vectigălis, e, tributary (tax-paying).

vectorius, a, um, used for burden, of burden.

vel, either, or.

vēlocitās, atis, f., swiftness.

vēlociter, swiftly (vēlox).

vēnātio, onis, f., hunting.

vēndō, ere, di, ditum, sell (vēnum, dō).

venio, îre, veni, ventum, come.

ventitō, äre, etc., come often, keep coming (frequentative of veniō).

ventus, i, m., wind.

verbum, ī, n., word.

vereor, ērī, veritus, fear.

vergo, ere, incline, turn, lie toward.

vērē, truly, but indeed, but.

versor, arī, atus, move, or be engaged (in any sphere).

vērus, a, um, true, fair, just.

vesper, eri, m., evening.

vestīgium, ī, n., footprint, trace; ē vestīgiō, on the spot, instantly.

vestio, îre, îvi, îtum, clothe.

vestītus, ūs, m., clothing.

veto, are, vetui, vetitum, forbid.

vetus, veteris, old.

vexo, are, etc., harass.

via, ae, f., way, road.

viātor, öris, m., traveller.

vicem (acc. of defective ncun),

turn, alternation; in vicem, in turn.

vicēnī, ae, a, twenty each.

vicies (viciens), adv., twenty-times.

victor, oris, m., conqueror; or as adj., victorious.

victoria, ae, f., victory.

vicus, i, m., village.

video, ere, vidi, visum, see; pass.

videor, am seen or seem; visum est, it seemed good.

vigilia, ae, f., watch (part of the night), watching, remaining awake at night.

viginti, twenty.

vinco, ere, vici, victum, conquer, defeat.

vinculum, ī, n., chain.

vīnum, ī, n., wine.

vir, viri, m., man, husband.

virgo, inis, f., virgin, maiden.

virtūs, ūtis, f., manliness, virtue, valor, excellence.

vis, acc. vim, abl. vi, pl. virēs, f., force, violence; plur., (bodily) strength.

vita, ae, f., life.

vito, are, etc., avoid.

vitrum, i, n., woad (a vegetable dye).

vîvō, ere, vīvī, vīctum, live.

vix, scarcely.

voco, are, etc., call, summon.

volo, velle, volui, wish, am willing.

voluntas, atis, f., will, intencion, wish.

voluptās, ātis, f., pleasure.

vox, vocis, f., voice, utterance.

vulgo, commont .

vulgus, î, n., common people.

vulnero, are, etc., wound.

vulnus, eris, n., wound; plur., casualties,

